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2000

RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities, or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose election shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The general management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st of January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privileges shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President or five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.



The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| Bloxam, M. H., F.S.A., Rugby. | } | Honorary Members. |
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| North, Thos., F.S.A., Llanfairfechan, North Wales. | | |
| Abbott, S., Lincoln. | | |
| Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., 3, St. Alban's Road, Kensington, London. | | |
| *Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield. | | |
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| Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper. | | |
| Allport, James, Littleover, Derby. | | |
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| Arkwright, F. C., Willersley Castle, Cromford. | | |
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| Auden, Mrs., Hartington Street, Derby. | | |

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Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
Staley, The Right Rev. Bishop, Croxall Vicarage, Lichfield.
Stapleton, Rev. M., The Rectory, Barlborough, Chesterfield.

Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
 Stewart, Rev. R., The Rectory, Pleasley.
 Stephenson, M., Molescroft Cottage, Beverley.
 Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
 Story, J. Some's, Market Place, Derby
 Stowell, Rev. Hugh, Breadsall Rectory.
 Strick, Richard, Portland, Alfreton.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Belper.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Sutton, Edward, Shardlow Hall.
 Swann, Rev. Kirke, Forest Hill, Warsop.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
 Symons, Hy., Ashbourne Road, Derby.

Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G.,
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., } S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tempest, J., Duffield.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby
 Trowsdale, Thos. B., Sevenoaks, Kent.
 Trubshaw, Chas., 3, Grove Terrace, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall.
 Turner, George, Barrow-on-Trent.

Ussher, Richard, 10, Augusta Gardens, Folkestone.

Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Wadham, Rev. J., Weston-on-Trent.
 Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 Walker, John, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor.
 Wardell, Stewart, Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Wass, E. M., The Lea, Matlock.
 Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Webb, William, M.D., Wirksworth.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, The Gardens, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 *Whitehead, S, Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.

Wilmot, Miss, 28, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.
*Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
Wilmot-Horton, Rev. Sir G., Bart., Catton Hall, Derbyshire.
Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.
Wilmot, Mrs. Woollett, Friar Gate, Derby.
Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.
Woodforde, W. B., 7, Arboretum Square, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Worsnop, James, Charnwood Street, Derby.
Wright, James, Victoria Street, Derby.
Wright, F. Beresford, Aldercar Hall, Notts.
Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.
Wright, FitzHerbert, The Hayes, Alfreton.

N.B.—Members are requested to notify any error or omission in the above list to the Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY, 1882.

THE Fourth Anniversary of this Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion), on the 30th January, 1882. The Hon. Frederick Strutt presided. The Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year, including a satisfactory balance sheet, and showing a steady increase in the number of members, was read.

The officers for the year commencing were elected. The meeting confirmed the provisional election by the Council of Mr. E. Greenhough, to fill the place of Mr. F. Davis, resigned; and re-elected all those Members of Council who retired under Rule V. The Hon. Sec., the Hon. Sec. of Finance, and the Hon. Treasurer were also re-elected. Mr. Jas. Lingard was elected an Auditor, in the place of Mr. Monkhouse, resigned.

The Rev. J. Charles Cox then gave an interesting account of "The Peak District in the Fourteenth Century, illustrated by documents from the Lichfield Chapter Muniments." It is hoped that this account, with additional information, may be published in a future volume of the Society's Journal.

During the past year there have been seven meetings of the Council, with a regular attendance of a good proportion of elected Members, and the continued assistance of three Vice-Presidents; at the same time we cannot help thinking that there are Members on the Council who might assist at its deliberations more regularly.

A Winter General Meeting of the Society was held on the 15th of March, when the Vicar of Ashburne, the Rev. F. Jourdain, read a paper entitled, "Some Notes on the Restoration of Ashburne Church, 1881-82." Mr. Jourdain's paper will be found in another part of the journal, and gives an exact account of the work done. It is well worth a journey to Ashburne to see the result of "restoration" carried out with a loving care for ancient detail.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on the afternoon of the 13th of May, to Kedleston. The party, in number about ninety, drove from Derby, through Kedleston Park to the Church, where the Rev. J. Charles Cox explained the architectural features of the quaint old building, and pointed out the different monuments and brasses to members of the Curzon family, reminding his hearers that this family had possessed the Manor of Kedleston in unbroken male descent since the Conquest. By kind permission of Lord Scarsdale, the hall was next visited, the entire suite of state apartments being unreservedly thrown open to the inspection of the Society. After some time spent in examining the splendid rooms, pictures, china, and other art treasures, the party was most hospitably entertained by Lord Scarsdale at tea, and returned to Derby at six o'clock.

The next expedition was held on the 12th August, to Tideswell and Eyam. The party left Derby at 9.15 a.m. in special saloon carriages attached to the train for Hassop. From Hassop the party drove viâ Monsal Dale and Longstone to Tideswell, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. S. Andrew. Luncheon was taken at the George Inn, after which the Church was visited, and a paper read by the Vicar upon its history, architecture, and restoration. This paper appears in another part of the volume. The party afterwards drove to Eyam, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. Green, received them. Mr. Keene then read the following interesting paper on the

HISTORY OF EYAM.

"At the request of our Council, I have compiled a few notes on this interesting locality, principally from the exhaustive history

of my late friend, William Wood, and partly from my own observations on previous visits. But little can be said in the short time at my disposal, further than to indicate the principal objects of interest you have come here to see. Those who would know more about this 'Queen of the Peak,' as Eyam has been called, and its 'mighty woe,' should consult *Rhodes' Peak Scenery*, the *History of Eyam*, by William Wood, and *The Desolation of Eyam*, an early poem by William and Mary Howitt. Numberless other authors have written about this 'little mountain city,' and its self-sacrificing inhabitants of 1666, but most of them have drawn largely on the works I have named.

"The village and parish of Eyam, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, are in the Honours of Peveril and Tutbury, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Derby, and in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The village stands in the south-east part of the parish, and contains about 250 houses and 1500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, lead-mining, and the manufacture of boots and shoes. It is principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, built on a ledge of mountain limestone, just where the sandstone strata commence.

"The origin of the name Eyam is open to doubt. In the Norman Survey it is written *Aiune*; in the 15th century *Eyham* and *Eham*. The Saxon word *ea*, water; and *ham* or *an*, a dwelling-place, would seem to indicate its derivation, for the village is abundantly supplied with springs and rivulets. Or, it may be that *ey* is a corruption of *high*; hence, high dwelling-place, equally applicable to its situation.

"I shall not trouble you with any remarks on the geology of this district, beyond the striking fact that, though the village is a mile in length, its single street—serpentine along the hill-side and following its contour—has its houses on the *south* side, all built on the carboniferous limestone; while on the *north* side, they are placed just where the shale and sandstone strata commence. So, to the *south* of the village you find nothing but mountain limestone, with its innumerable organic remains, caverns, and water-swallows; and to the *north* rises the superjacent shale and sandstones

to a height of 600 feet, capped by the basset of the millstone grit. This mountain range, with its plantations of trees, forms a screen to ward off the north winds and shelter the habitations below. A little further north, in the centre of the parish, rises the mountain called Sir William, from the summit of which a series of magnificent views are obtainable in every direction. But we need not ascend so high, for Eyam is surrounded by pleasant uplands, wild dells, and lovely landscapes.

"The Manor of Eyam, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was held by Caschin, but at the survey of the Conqueror it was vested in the crown, and was granted by Henry I. to William Peveril, being held under him by the Morteynes of Risley. About 1307, Roger de Morteyne sold the manor and estate to Thomas, Lord de Furnival, of Sheffield, through whose female descendants it has continued to the present time. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, 18th in descent from Thomas Lord de Furnival. The manor house has long disappeared.

"There was no church at Eyam when the Domesday Book was compiled, but one must have been erected soon after, for it is recorded, that in 1284, William de Morteyne was owner of the living or benefice. The present church, dedicated to S. Helen, consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. It underwent a partial restoration and enlargement in 1868-9. Mr. Cox says, 'There is nothing Norman about the building excepting it be the circular font.' On the south side of the chancel are four lancet windows of the Early English period; and another at the west end of the north aisle. The pointed arches of the nave and the capitals that support them are of the Decorated period; so is the archway into the tower, which was opened at the late restoration. To the same period are also assigned the small doorway at the west end, and the bell-chamber windows of the tower. The fabric was restored by Mr. Street, but the funds were not sufficient to carry out the work on the south side, where you will find some very ugly square-headed windows with square panes. The tower has a battlemented parapet, crocketed pinnacles, and projecting gurgoyles. Over the

west window, a stone with the date 1615, and a lot of initials, has led to some controversy; it doubtless records the initials of churchwardens at a time when some of the alterations were made. One of the most notable things is the immense mural sun-dial over the south entrance, the design of a Mr. Duffin, clerk to a worthy magistrate in the neighbourhood, and executed by William Shore, a stonemason of Eyam; on which the parallel of the sun's declination for every month in the year, the scale of the sun's meridian altitude, the azimuthal scale, the points of the compass, and a number of meridians are all delineated. The roof of the nave still has its old beams and bosses, but all the ancient monuments have disappeared, and there is little of interest inside the building. Many of its ancient details were removed during the 'restoration.' Ruskin says (and I fear it is often only too true), 'restoration means the most total destruction which a building can suffer.'

"The churchyard has much to interest the visitor. Most conspicuous, the fine Saxon cross, with its rude carvings and somewhat elegant scrolls and interlaced knot-work, standing eight feet high; and though it will be noticed the upper stone of the shaft is missing, it is generally acknowledged to be the finest cross in England, and is of the same period and workmanship as the one in Bakewell Churchyard. Both were executed about the ninth century. The tomb of Catherine Mompesson, wife of the heroic rector of Eyam, next claims our notice—

'Where tears have rained, nor yet shall cease to flow.'

This tomb, near the chancel, has a chamfered stone pillar at each corner, as have several others in this churchyard; a peculiarity I have not noticed elsewhere. Mrs. Mompesson died of the plague on the 25th of August, 1666. On the north side of the churchyard, under the shade of the linden trees by which it is surrounded, lies Richard Furness, the poet, a native of Eyam. There is a tombstone close to the chancel door with a quaint inscription to, or rather *from*, Anne Sellars; and in various parts of this 'God's Acre' will be found poetical epitaphs from the pen of the accomplished Peter Cunningham, curate of Eyam from 1772 to 1790.

“On the moors above the village various barrows have been found from time to time, and urns containing ashes and bones and other ancient British relics have been discovered. There are also remains of what have been considered British huts or houses, composed of earth and stones in a circular form. Here also may still be seen the Druidical circle of stones on a part of the moor called Wet Withins; and on what is called Smith’s Piece, an enormous mass of gritstone, containing a rock-basin bearing evident marks of human agency. The lead mines here have been worked from a very early period, and traces of Roman occupation have frequently come to light. Besides the Saxon cross now in the churchyard, another once stood on Eyam Edge, and one at Cross-low, both of which have been destroyed.

“Apart from the local history of the place, Eyam is, however, of little importance; but suffering has sanctified its claim to notice, and it is to the fearful visitation of the plague in 1666 that it owes its fame.

‘And many are the pilgrim feet which tread
Its rocky steeps; which thither yearly go;
Yet, less by love of Nature’s wonders led,
Than by the memory of a mighty woe,
Which smote, like blasting thunder, long ago,
The peopled hills.’

“According to tradition, a box containing some cloth or clothes was sent from London in September, 1665, during the great plague there, to a tailor at Eyam. On opening the box, the clothes were found to be damp; a servant was ordered to dry them at the fire, and in so doing was seized with the plague and died; as did the rest of the household, excepting the wife. Hence the infection spread rapidly and with unprecedented violence, almost depopulating the entire village. You will see the house where the tailor lived still standing close by the west end of the churchyard.

“The desolation of Eyam is marked by peculiar circumstances—it was the last time the plague visited this country, and with a destructive effect never before recorded. A year previously, about one-sixth of the population of London fell victims to the pestilence; but at Eyam nearly *five-sixths* were carried off in the

summer of 1666, excepting a few who died at the close of 1665. This sequestered village, before the plague, contained about 350 inhabitants. The first who perished was buried September 7th, 1665, and the last on the 11th October, 1666; but it was in the hot summer months of July and August that it raged at its worst; 56 persons falling victims in the former, and 77 during the latter month. When we take into consideration that the number of inhabitants on the 1st of August had already been reduced to considerably under 200, the havoc is appalling.

"Terror-stricken, the poor villagers would long before this have fled from their loved homes, and spread the contagion over the country, had it not been for the heroic exertions of their pastor, the Rev. William Mompesson, aided by the Rev. Thomas Stanley, who energetically remonstrated with them on the danger of flight, and of the fearful consequences that would ensue; carrying as they did the seeds of disease in their clothing. Mompesson promised to write to the influential persons in the vicinity for aid, and that he would remain with them and do all in his power to help and succour them. The inhabitants, with superhuman courage, gave up all thoughts of flight. An imaginary circle, extending about a mile-and-a-half, was drawn around the village, marked by well-known stones and hills, which none were to pass, whether infected or not; and at several points on this boundary, provisions were brought, in the early morning, by persons from the adjoining villages. In cases where money passed, for extra or particular articles, it was deposited in water; as at the place now known as Mompesson's Well. Another like place was on the Cliffe, between Eyam and Stony Middleton. The provisions and many other necessaries were supplied, it is supposed, by the Duke of Devonshire, who remained at Chatsworth during the calamity to render what aid he could. The wisdom of Mompesson, who is said to have originated this plan, is only surpassed by the courage of his flock in adhering to it; whom, as Miss Seward observes, 'a cordon of soldiers could not have prevented against their will, much less could any watch which might have been set by the neighbourhood have effected that important purpose.'

"During the month of May, only four deaths occurred, but towards the middle and end of June, 'the desolating monster stalked from house to house, breathing on the trembling inhabitants the vapour of death.' The passing-bell ceased, the churchyard was no longer used for interments, the church was closed, funeral rites no longer read, and coffins and shrouds no longer thought of; but shallow graves, dug in the fields and gardens around their late homes, received each putrid corpse ere life was scarce extinct.

'The dead are everywhere !
The mountain side, the plain, the wood profound ;
All the lone dells—the fertile and the fair
Is one vast burial ground.'

"Besides those in the churchyard, only a few vestiges of these interments now exist. The Riley graves mark the spot where the Hancocks lie, on the sunny hill-side a quarter of a mile from the village; and a tabular tomb in the orchard of the present Riley House, close by, records the memories of the Talbot family, all of whom were swept away. Two in the town end are to the memory of George and Mary Darby; and one in a field, at the west end of the village, with the initials H. M., mark the resting place of Humphrey Merrill. But these memorial stones, once so numerous in fields and gardens, have been *utilised* at different times for paving and building; and it is much to be regretted that the inhabitants of Eyam did not treat both them and the green grassy graves of the departed heroes with more veneration and respect.

"When the church was closed through being considered dangerous to assemble there, Mompesson met his daily diminishing flock in the secluded dingle called the Delf, Delve, or Cussy Dell, a ravine running down from Eyam to Middleton Dale. Here he read prayers twice a week, and delivered his customary sermons on the Sabbath, from the perforated rock, since known by the name of Cucklett Church. From the rude portals of this rock, the youthful pastor addressed his scant flock.

'A pallid, ghost-like, melancholy crew,
Seated on scattered crags, and far-off knolls,
As fearing each the other.'

Rhodes says:—‘Contemplating the scenery of this little dell, and calling to recollection the sublime incident by which it has been dignified and hallowed, I have always regarded it as a subject admirably adapted for the pencil.’ Is it possible to conceive a picture more truly sublime? Paul preaching at Athens, or John the Baptist in the wilderness, scarcely excites a more powerful and solemn interest than this minister of God, this ‘legate of the skies,’ when contemplated on this trying and momentous occasion, ‘when he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed.’

“Mompesson, who was in the prime of life, lived to see the ravages cease, but he was destined to partake in the general distress, and drink deeply of the cup of sorrow; for his loving wife, who would not leave him when his two children were sent away, was, as I have already stated, a victim of the plague.

“There are extant three letters by Mompesson, written during the plague, at the time when his dear wife had been snatched from him, and when he considered his own death inevitable; and in speaking of these Wm. Howitt says: ‘In the whole range of literature, we know of nothing more pathetic than these letters.’ I am sorry that time forbids the reading of them on the present occasion.

“And now I have done: I have not attempted to go into any details of my comprehensive subject—these you will find in the works already referred to; but I have pointed out the principal objects you will like to see, and said enough about the ‘mighty woe’ to excite your interest, I hope, in the subject.

‘The tale is tinged with grief and scath,
But not in which man’s cruel wrath,
Like fire of fiendish spirit shows,
But where through terrors, tears and woes,
He rises dauntless, pure, refined;
Not chill’d by self, nor fired by hate,
Love in his life—and even his fate
A blessing on his kind.’”

After inspecting the Church, the party walked to Mompesson’s well, and the Riley graves. Tea was taken at the inn, and the return drive made via Stoney Middleton to Hassop, in time for the 8.23 train to Derby.

During the past year the Vigilance Committee has not been called upon to take any step to prevent acts of vandalism in the county; whilst, however, it is hoped that nothing of the kind has been overlooked, we would ask all Members of the Society to be particular always to report to the Hon. Sec., and to urge their friends outside the Society to do the same, in the case of every proposed alteration in, or possible destruction of any sort of ancient building or other relic of the past.

Enquiries have been made with a view to the possible opening of the Mininglow Barrow in this county, and at one time it was hoped that this Society might be able to undertake the work, with the valuable assistance of Sir John Lubbock. Sir John was, however, prevented from coming to Derbyshire this year, and now the Mininglow Barrow is scheduled under the new Ancient Monuments Act, and the decision as to its being opened no longer rests with the Derbyshire Society alone.

The question has frequently been brought before the Council, as to whether a uniform binding for the volumes of the Society's Journal ought not to be adopted. With this idea in view, the Council has ordered the seal of the Society to be cut in brass, so that it may be used by Members as a stamp for a binding in cloth boards. The Council has also ordered one hundred copies of the present issue, Vol. V., to be so bound, and stamped, as specimens, with a view to ascertaining the feeling of the Society generally on this point. These bound copies will be supplied to members who are willing to pay a shilling in addition to their subscription, to cover the cost of binding.

Members will be glad to learn that the preserving process to which the All Saints' wooden effigy has been subjected, has been wonderfully successful: two photographs, showing the effigy before and since the process, are shown you to-day. It is suggested that as the preservation from further decay seems so sure, a complete *restoration* ought to be effected. To do this perfectly, it will be necessary to have certain mutilations made good, involving of course some outlay; the Council has not thought it right to order this to be done until assured by the authorities at All Saints' that

the restored effigy shall be worthily disposed in the church of which the original of the figure was sub-dean and canon. That such disposal will be effected before our next anniversary the Council feels justified in expecting.

Various papers of interest will be found in this volume of the Journal, but the Natural History side of the Society is not represented; members are asked to recollect that the Publishing Committee is always glad to receive offers of papers for publication upon subjects connected with Archæology or Natural History.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, for his editing of the Journal for this, as well as for the two past years.

The Council has decided to obtain an accurate return of all the Church Plate in the county, with a view to publishing an illustrated volume upon the subject, as has been very successfully done by other societies similar to our own. It is hoped this scheme will commend itself to our members, and any help from them in obtaining sketches or rubbings of special articles of Church Plate in the county will be very acceptable.

In June last, your Council, in the name of the Society, offered to our President, the Duke of Devonshire, an expression of condolence and sympathy with him in his great domestic sorrow.

We have to regret this year the death of one of our Vice-Presidents, the Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell: seventeen ordinary members have been removed from us by death or other causes, but still we are to-day numerically stronger than at our last anniversary. The accompanying balance-sheet proves us to be in a good position financially, and the Council is satisfied with the result of the Society's fifth year of proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby,
January 16th.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 30TH DECEMBER, 1882.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance, December 31st, 1881.....	138 19 10	Postages and Incidental Expenses.....	7 16 10
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	168 4 6	Stationery	5 14 6
Sale of 6 Journals	3 3 0	Printing, &c.	12 11 9
Interest (Mortgage)	6 13 2	Printing Journal.....	102 17 0
		Photographing for Journal.....	3 4 6
		Balance.....	184 15 11
	<u>£317 0 6</u>		<u>£317 0 6</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1881.....	163 0 0	Invested up to December 31st, 1881, in Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates	170 0 0
Entrance Fees, 1882 (27).....	6 15 0		
Balance.....	0 5 0		
	<u>£170 0 0</u>		<u>£170 0 0</u>

Examined and found correct.

JAS. LINGARD, } Auditors.
J. POUNTAIN, }

JANUARY 30TH, 1883.

C. JAMES CADE,
Hon. Sec. of Finance.
JANUARY 25TH, 1883.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Chronicle of the Abbey of St. Mary de Parco Stanley, or Dale, Derbyshire.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B A.



THE most important of the few records formerly belonging to the Abbey of Dale that have escaped destruction, is a small quarto volume of 196 leaves, now in the British Museum.* The first leaf tells us that it is *Registrum sive Cartularium Abbathiae de Dale in agro Derbiensi*; and the second, *Ex dono Anchitelli Grey de Risley in com Derby: Armigeri*. The handwriting of the greater portion is very clear and good, and evidently the work of a scribe who lived about the end of the thirteenth century. The following abstract will give an approximate idea of the contents of the volume:—

ff. 1, 2.—Fly leaves.

ff. 3, 4.—List of names of places mentioned in the Register.

f. 5.—Fragment of a Chronicle of the Abbey.

* Cott. MS. Vesp. E. 26.

ff. 6-177.—Transcripts of some five hundred and thirty deeds:

ff. 178-179*a*.—List of Abbots of Dale.

(Written in a coarse and late hand.)

f. 179*b*.—Blank.

ff. 180-187*b*.—Transcript of the ancient Chronicle of the Abbey.

ff. 188-194*b*.—List of Tenants and Rents.

f. 195.—Another fragment of a Chronicle of the Abbey.

f. 196.—Fly leaf, with notes, very undecipherable.

The most interesting portion of the Register, and which forms the subject of my paper, is an early history of the foundation of the Abbey, written by one of the Canons about the middle of the thirteenth century.

The original Chronicle has now disappeared, with the exception of one leaf,* and a portion at the end of the volume.† Fortunately for us, the compiler of the Register not only transcribed the muniments the abbey then possessed, but the chronicle also. It is nevertheless evident, from a comparison with the existing fragments of the original, that the transcriber took indifferent care to follow the sub-division of the chronicle into sections—a circumstance the more to be regretted, since the initial letters of the sections, as the chronicler himself tells us, make up his name. The second half is so hastily transcribed, that the sub-divisions (which appear in the first half) are quite overlooked, and it is difficult to say what the right letters are. The authorship is usually attributed to Thomas de Musca, a Canon of Dale, the initials apparently being T(H).O.M.A.S. D.E. M.V.S.C.A. He is doubtless the same person who is mentioned in the Chartulary as Thomas de Muskham, Canon.‡

The Chronicle has already been printed by Dugdale,§ in the original Latin, and an English version is given by Glover.|| Dugdale's edition, however, contains so many errors and misspellings, that it was found necessary to make an entirely new

* *f.* 5. † *f.* 195. ‡ *fol.* 79. § "Monasticon Anglicanum," new ed. vi. 892, ed. 1661. ii. 626. || "History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby" (Derby: Mozley and Sons, 1833), Vol. II., Pt. 1, pp. 339-345.

transcript from the Register itself. The appended translation is an attempt to follow the language of the original, but the corrupt reading of some of the passages makes the sense doubtful in places.

Assit principio sancta maria meo.

Tue petitioni frater karissime cum honesta sit admodum et utilis satisfacere volens ut et mens mea piis studiis occupata doloris qui mihi nuper accidit initium ferat fastidium qualiter divina pietas locum istum misericorditer respexerit illumque pro suis habitatoribus clementer eligerit quia non gentem propter locum .sed locum propter gentem elegit et a quibus ante adventum nostrorum Premonstratencium inhabitatus fuerit Et per quos vel quomodo ordo noster hic primo dextera dei plantatus fuerit prout a predecessoribus nostris et aliis qui ea bene noverunt que dicturus sum veraci relatione cognovi : fidele* stilo breviter commendare curabo ut narrent posteri laudes domini et virtutes ejus et mirabilia ejus que fecit in isto loco. Sed precor te quicumque hec legeris ne me reprehendas quod istud opusculum intemptatum a tam preclaris viris qui nos precesserunt in via hac qua ambulamus attemptare / presumo Sed qua mente id facio agnoscas Non enim alicujus levitatis aut temeritatis ausu illud aggredior Sed vera humilitate et mera caritate. ut habeant juniores nostri et alii qui voluerint noticiam de preteritis factis in loco isto diebus patrum nostrorum priorum que si per negliencie viciu non forent scripto commendata posteris essent incognita. lege igitur pacienter et cum perlegeris si in ipso opusculo aliqua certa repereris emendacione condigna esto queso caritativus corrector et non presumptuosus depravator quia nullo modo bonus esse poterit emendator qui semper est sinistra* partis interpretator. Sed quia sunt plerique qui piorum scriptis sine causa derogare congaudent. Ego tum invocatus Spiritus Sancti gratiam talium oblatratus non verens

* Sic.

serenarij vices* olixis exemplo : aure surda pertransibo nomen meum meritis legencium conscribi faciat altissimus in libro vivencium volenti tamen illud scire de faceli constare poterit per litteras capitulares.

(~~R~~)Onorificum reor esse in exordio primi capituli breviter aliquid in laude virorum forcium texere qui me vocante Deo ad habitum regularem receperunt inter se. Cur enim hoc eos non laudet in terris : quos vita sanctissima venerabilem duxit ad mortem. Et Christus jam feliciter in celis coronavit. Ego igitur inter medios puericie juventutisque flores a patre meo datus ad serviendum Deo et pie genetrici ejus virgini marie in loco hoc habitum suscepi ab abbate Johanne Grauncort patre venerabili Deo et hominibus amabili : qui socius erat specialissimus beati Augustini de lavenden. Hii duo in diebus suis splendorum in ordine : ut lucifer et Hesperus in celi cardine. fuerunt eo tempore istius sancti cenobii viri sine querela ante Deum degentes. splendorum virtutum vestes gerentes. vultum angelicum habentes. caritate mutua ferventes domino Jesu Christo devote servientes. Quis fratris Galfridi de Guwell fratris Rogeri de Derby ceterorumque virtutes enumerare sufficiet. Talem patrem tales decebat habere filios. In illorum magnitudine virtutum exprimenda si mihi homeri seu maronis facunda adesset loquacitas puto succumberet. Quatuor autem annos et amplius inter eos jam veterana in Congregatione cum nobilis matrona domina Matilda de salicosa mara ecclesie nostre Fundatrix cujus memoria in benedictione est venit ad nos de partibus lyndeseye senex et plena dierum : quia sciens tempus vocationis sue ex hoc mundo celerius appropinquare. exitum suum orationibus tam sanctorum virorum deo disposuerat commendare. Accersitoque coram ea quadam die sacro conventu spaciandi gratia facta que mencione de primis hujus loci habitatoribus sequentem coram omnibus intulit narrationem.

Oris inquit† mei verba audite filii mei karissimi Et narrabo vobis fabulam : non fabulam sed rem certissime gestam. Fuit

* Sic, but query *voces*.

† Sic.

quidam pistor in derby in vico qui dicitur Sancte Marie habebat autem tunc temporis ecclesia beate marie de derby magnam parochiam et ecclesia de enere fuit ei subjecta et capella. Erat que dictus pistor altero quodammodo cornelius vir religiosus ac timens Deum Ita bonis operibus suis intentus ut quicquid preter suum suorumque victum et vestitum et domus necessaria per septimanam querere posset. Sabato ad ecclesiam beate marie deferret. et pauperibus pro amore dei et beate marie virginis erogaret. Cumque talibus piis exercitiis vitam duceret per plures annos essetque Deo carus et acceptus placuit Deo ipsum perfectius probare et probatum gloriosius coronare. Accidit quoque ut quadam die in autumno cum meridiano sompno se dedisset: apparuit ei in sompnis beata virgo Maria dicens elimosine tue accepte sunt coram filio meo et me Set modo si vis perfectus esse: relinque omnia que habes et vade apud depdale et ibi servies filio meo et michi vita solitaria: et cum cursum tuum feliciter consummaveris. habebis regnum claritatis. jocunditatis et felicitatis eterne. quod preparavit deus diligentibus se. Evigilans vir et divinam erga se faciam sciens bonitatem. Deo et beate Virgini consolatrici sue gratias agens. nemini hominum quicquid locutus est. relictis omnibus que possidebat. recessit continuo scienter nesciens ut legitur de beato Benedicto. scienter quia nomen loci didicerat. nescius. quia ubi locus esset penitus ignorabat. Vertens igitur iter suum versus orientem cum transiret per mediam villam de stanley audivit mulierem puelle cuidam dicentem. Tolle tecum vitulos nostros et mina eos usque Depdale et festinanter revertere. Quo audito vir admirans gracie Dei et quasi propter se hanc vocem factam esse reputans. obstupuit. et accedens propius dixit Dic mihi bona mulier. ubi est depdale. Que respondit. vade cum puella et ipsa si vis ostendet tibi locum quo cum pervenisset invenit locum palustrem valde terribilem longeque ab omni habitatione hominum separatam. divertensque se ad euroclustum* loci. sub montis latere excidit sibi in petra mansiunculam et

* Sic, but query *euroaustrum*.

Altare versum ad Austrum quod usque hodie perseverat. ibi que deo die noctuque serviebat in fame. siti frigore. et nuditate.

Magne autem potestatis homo quidam nomine Radulfus filius Geremundi eo tempore Dominus erat medietatis ville de Okebroke & de Alwaston cum soka hic cum vice quadam a Normannia reversus esset in Anglia placuit sibi visitare terras et nemora sua. Cumque die quadam ludum querens venisset cum canibus suis venandi gratia in boscis suis de Okebroke stipatus caterva multa. apropinquavit loco ubi degebat vir Dei et videns fumum ignis de spelunca hominis Dei ascendentem. indignanter premirabatur vehementius qua temeritatis fronte auderet aliquis in bosco suo mansionem sibi facere sine ipsius licencia. Accedens igitur ad locum reperit hominem veteribus panniculis et pellibus indutum. Cum sissitatus esset ab eo quomodo et unde et ob quod ibi venisset et ille sibi causam diligenter exposuisset compunctus corde idem Radulfus filius Geremundi et videns ipsius hominis Dei calamitatem concessit sibi locum. deditque ei decimam molendini sui de Burgo ad ipsius sustentationem. Et ab illo tempore usque ad hunc diem remansit ipsa decima fratribus apud depdale Deo servientibus. usque huc verba predictæ Domine Matildis alia quidem prosecuta est que suis in locis competenter ordinabuntur.

Qualiter
mutavit
locum et
construxit
capellam
beate
marie

* **A**ntiquus autem generis humani inimicus milleartifex
videns Christi tironem diversis virtutum floribus vernare
cepit ei sicut et ceteris Sanctis
invidere. cogitationibus suis crebrius immittens seculi vanitates
vite sue asperitatem quasi intolerabilem loci solitudinem. deferrique
varias importunitates. sicut Humfridus quem multi qui adhuc
supersunt noverunt. non solum mihi. sed et multis aliis narrare
consueverat. Hic Humfridus asserere consuevit. vicelinus† fuerat
Gome de la Dale de qua in subsequentibus fiet mentio. Vir
autem Domini predictus serpentis tortuosi virus agnoscens
orationibus assiduus. crebris jejuniis. sanctis meditationibus omnia
ejus temptamenta per Dei gratiam evacuabat unde factum est. ut

* Here commences the first fragment of the original chronicle.

† Sic, but *vicinus* in transcript.

non solum clam sed et palam totus grassaretur in eum visibilem cum eo gerens conflictum. Et quia graves fuerunt ei indies assultus inimici ad tolerandum in mensam sustineret aque inopiam loca propinqua circuiens non longe a suo loco versus occidentem in valle reperit fontem juxta quem sibi fecit tugurium et oratorium in honore Dei et beate Marie construxit ibique vite sue agonem in Dei servicio laudabiliter consumatus de corporis ergastulo feliciter transivit ad Dominum.

Sed et illud memorabile patribus nostris notissimum
quod circa illa tempora in loco hoc monstrare dignatus
est Dominus ipso opitulante monstrabo.

De visione
crucis
quam
uhtlago
dicitur
.....
apud
lyndrik

Fuit quidam Uthlagus famosissimus partes istas frequentans propter iter commeantium inter Nottingham et Derby per forestam. Erat enim tota patria inter pontem Derby et aquam de Irrewysa afforesta eo tempore. Uthlagus igitur ille cum in una dierum aestivi temporis super Lyndrik' qui mons est extra portam monasterij nostri ad occidentem sederet sociis suis circa se ludentibus sopor gravis irruit in eum. Et cum obdormiret videt in sompnis crucem auream stantem in loco ubi nunc fundata est ecclesia nostra cujus cacumen celos tangebatur. extremitates vero brachiorum usque ad fines orbis terrarum ex utraque parte se extendebant de cujus claritatis magnitudine totus mundus resplenduit Videt autem et ex diversis gentium nationibus homines venientes et Crucem illam devotissime adorantes. Expergefactus homo et a sompno evigilans convocatis suis narravit eis visionem a Domino sibi revelatam adjecitque et ait Vere dilectissimi vallis ista quam subter nos cernitis et monti huic contigue adjacet locus sanctus est vere inquit Dominus est in loco illo et ego nesciebam filii qui nascentur et exurgent enarrabunt filiis suis magnalia que operabitur Dominus in valle ista Vallis inquit ista virtutum floribus erit dealbata plena deliciis et amenitate. Venient enim prout mihi est revelatum de diversis nationibus. Dominum in valle ista adoraturi et ipsiusque in finem seculi pro temporum successione servituri. Et quia Dominus noster ihc xⁱ tantum de secretis suis mihi peccatori ostendere dignatus est ideo sciatis quod me de cetero nec socium nec

magistrum habere poteritis. set ipsius adjutus gratia* vitam meam ad ipsius voluntatem emendabo. Et osculatis omnibus decessit ab eis Sed quo devenit illis eo tempore fuit incognitum. Fuerant quidam qui dixerunt ipsum apud depedale ivisse ibique Domino in secreta conversacione suo perpetuo servisse et felici fine in Domino ibidem quievisse.

De nobili
matrona
que
vocabatur
the
Gomme of
the Dale et
filio suo
Ricardo

¶ Dominus de Badeley † Serlo de Grendon nomine miles armis strenuus divitiis potens generis eminencia conspicuus accepit in uxorem margeriam filiam predicti Radulfi filii Geremundi et cum ipsa medietatem ville de Okebroc in liberum maritagium ‡ de qua genuit quinque filios bertramum postea Canonicum nostrum . Willelmum clericum recolende memorie advocatum nostrum . fulcherum . Jordanum . & Serlonem. [Robertum§ milites fratrum]. Genuit autem et tres filias . scilicet . Johannam Isoldam & Agatham ad quas demum proch dolor descendit hereditas. Robertus cepit in uxorem Matildem quandam nobilem progenie . sed moribus multo nobiliorem Matildem dominam et de Seliston . de qua genuit Andream de Grendon . heredem . & Radulfum dominum de Boylest' & levelande . brā ceteris fratribus militibus in armis erat preteritum [Gen]uit autem & Robertum ex concubina. Quatuor isti prenominati . milites . fuerunt . Robertus vero licet bastardus vir in armis potentibus. || Erant eo tempore Grendonenses famosissimi in terra hac magneque potencie viri. Et habebat [predictus¶] Serlo amitam unam que et mater ejus erat spiritualis eo quod eum de

* *Gratia adjutus* in transcript.

† In the margin of the transcript is added, in a 17th century hand, *Brudeley juxta Asheburne.*

‡ This paragraph stands thus in the transcript:—"De qua genuit tres filias . scilicet . Johannam Isoldam et Agatham ad quas demum proch dolor descendit hereditas. genuit quoque quinque filios, Bartramum postea canonicum nostrum Willielmum clericum recolende memorie advocatum nostrum. fulcherum . Jordanum et Serlonem postea accepit in uxorem matildam nobilem progenie sed moribus multo nobiliorem dominam de celeston de qua genuit andream de Grendon et radulfum dominum de Boleston ceteris fratribus militibus Genuit autem et Robertum ex concubina qui fuit armis potentior ceteris."

§ Erased.

|| The passage from *de qua* to here is interpolated in so careless a way that it is difficult to see what the right order should be, and what is the exact meaning.

¶ Inserted.

sacro fonte susceperat. Huic dedit dictus Serlo quoad viveret locum de Depedale cum pertinenciis et totam terram cultam et incultam que est inter semitam que extendit a boreali porta de Boyhag versus occidentem usque ad le Cockeysithe et Bruneshrok. Et quia tales matres spirituales anglice vocantur Gomme ipsam communi vocabulo vocabant *the Gome of the dale*. Hec habebat filium nomine ricardum bone indolis adolescentem quem sacris literis eruditum post sacros ordines rite susceptos ordinari fecit presbiterum ut in capella sua de depedala ministraret in divinis. Quod et fecit. Mansio autem ejusdem matrone fuit in superiori parte orti nostri versus austrum in loco nunc est stagnum quod vocatur fratris Rogeri de Alesby un' cum patres nostri facerent illud stagnum invenerunt in fundo ipsius lapides plures sectos qui olim fuerant de mansione supradicta.

Eo tempore cum esset domus de Kalc mater ecclesia de Rependon volente deo qui omnia disponit suaviter locum de Depedale gratiosius exaltare predicta matrona venerabili consentiente quin potius

De
adventu
nigrorum
canoni-
corum de
Kalk

procurante dictus Serlo de Grendon convocavit Canonicos de Kalc et illis dedit locum de Depedale. Suscepit autem inter eos habitum regularem predictus Ricardus Capellanus. Et sicut narravit mihi Humfridus de quo superius memoriam feci. Prior ipsorum Canonicorum vocabatur umfridus. fuerunt que sibi socii Nycholas et Symon qui fuerat paulo ante conscolatis* et sodalis Willielmi de Grendon apud parisi. et Ricardus Capellanus predictus et duo alii quorum nomina a mea recesserunt memoria. [quidem Umfridus cum ipsis Canonicis (?) per dies & annos olim stetit in servicio.] † Radicati igitur in eodem loco predicti Canonici et a Deo confortati. edificaverunt sibi ecclesiam opere sumptuoso [et al]ias officinas. Humfridus vero Prior eorum curiam adivit romanam. et optimum privi[legium]] quod adhuc habemus penes nos. super loci confirmatione. sepultura. Cantaria eciam terra interdicto supposita. et aliis libertatibus plurimis impetravit. Circa illa tempora floruit Albinus primus Abbas derleye tanta sancte et honeste conversacionis

* *Conscolaris* in transcript.

† Inserted.

prerogativa prefulgens . ut interior claustrum et ecclesie angulus religionis tanti patris fragrantia hodierno die . . . enciatur redolere. Tunc ceperunt non solum de progenie Grendoniensium . set et alij patres nobiles & vulgares locum de Depedale frequentare . de bonis suis largiter donare . et moriti* . corpora sua ibidem sepe- lienda legare . Audivi dici et credibile et fide digne† quod ibidem requiescunt sepulti milites amplius quam quadraginta exceptis aliis nobilibus et ingenuis sexus promiscui . et vulgari populo innumerabili. Requiescit autem ibidem Petrus Cocus de Batheley anochorita loci illius recolende memorie‡ de cujus conversacione sancta quam pro parte novi et de ejus gestis ab eo et aliis mihi plena fide revelatis in subsequentibus opitulante Deo solemniss fiet mentio . et ideo loco illi ob ipsius sanctitatem et tantorum xpi fidelium ibidem quiescencia corpora devotus debetur honor et reverentia.§

¶ Multis igitur aliorum || curriculis in loco predicto commorantibus canonicis supradictis cum essent longe segregati a sociali conversacione hominum et illis privatim arrideret loci amenitas ceperunt remissius se habere in dei servicio et divinis observanciis plus frequentabant forestam quam ecclesiam : plus scurilitati quam animarum utilitati plus venacioni quam orationi vel sacre meditationi intendentes et cum esset tota patria foresta ut supradictum est. Rex audiens eorum insolenciam eos propter venacionem amovere fecit de loco illis autem omnia que habebant in manus patroni resignantibus et ad locum unde exierant regressis licet essent necessitate compulsi. humfridus prior eorum apud la magdelen secessit ibique vitam heremiticam multis diebus exercuit. Ego vero credere non possum hoc casualiter factum sed ipsius consilio sine quo nec folium arboris ad terram defluit nec unus pasterus ad terram cadit. O altitudo sapiencie et sciencie dei quam incomprehensibilia sunt judicia ejus et investigabiles vie ejus quis enim cognovit sensum domini aut quis consiliarius

* Erased, and *decedentes* written above. † *Digno* in transcript.

‡ Erased, and *Sancte recordationis* written above.

§ This is the end of the first fragment of the original chronicle.

|| *Sic*, but query *annorum*.

ejus fuit dominus autem locum quem elegerat non sic dereliquit desolatum quia ludit in adversis divina potencia rebus paulatim enim cepit ipsius clementia manum misericordie sue ad majora et miribilia extendere ut evulsis siccomoris cedros immutaret pro nigris recedentibus albos huc adducens et collocans premonstratenses ut proximus sequens capitulum declarabit.

Venerunt autem de Topholme que domus est ordinis nostri sex canonici aput dapdala moraturi per loci advocatum vocati. Datus vero fuit eis parvus de Stanley in augmentum sue possessionis sed quomodo aut per quem pro parte scio sed omnino certus non sum. et incerta pro certis scribere ubi cujusque rei veritas tractatur absurdum esse senceo. hoc tamen certissime scio quod quidam frater conversus qui venit cum eis de Topholme primus construxit molendinum aquaticum in parco et stagnum atrichiavit cum ingenti labore et angustia. Prior eorum vocabatur Henricus et esse eos oportuit sicut et fuerunt magne laboris quia multum onerati erant ex frequenti adventu forestariorum et aliorum. Nec terram habebant cultam preter illam que olim fuerat supradicte Gome de la dala et chacemor scilicet unam parvam carucatam. Dominus enim de Okbroke retinuit sibi in dominico rusticos et villulam de boiahag. que sita fuit loco qui nunc dicitur boihag medoe cum igitur vij annis in magna paupertate ibidem fecissent summitates quarcuum de parco a medio succedentes vendiderunt et accepta pecunia aput Topholme regressi sunt Abbate suo ipsos revocante : sed predictus Henricus prior eorum qui subtilis erat valde in fabricacione false monete cecessit aput toftweth ibique cohabitabat cum quadam muliercula de morley quam antea stulte foetentis libidinis amore cognoverat quod audiens ejus Abbas sed et indigne ferens cum fratribus ad ejus mandatum domum redire contempsit misit et per vim eum adduci fecit usque Topholme qui dolore cordis concepto adeo diabolico instigabatur consilio quod in balneto calido de utroque brachio sanguinem minuens spontanea quin potius stulta morte vitam finivit.

Sedit igitur sola decolorata fusca syon filia ecclesia de depdala pristinis suis habitatoribus ad tempus orbata sed pater misericordie et deus totius consolacionis qui locum illum misericorditer elegerat

oculo clemencie sue respexit eum et consolatus est ne igitur locus ille deo amabilis et hominibus venerabilis dñutius divinis defraudaretur obsequiis Dominus Willielmus de Grendhon cujus nomen propter suorum prerogativas meritorum tanquam mel in ore dulcoratur misit et accersiri fecit huc canonicos quinque de Welbek Ordinis premonstratensis prior illorum vocabatur Willielmus Bensyt sub Abbate Ricardo de Suwell (viro utroque in temporalibus et spiritualibus admodum experto) prior illorum et tunc quem satis vidit postea apud Welbek domus illius priorem frater Willielmus de hagneby tunc illius ecclesie canonicus post vero prior sancte hujus congregationis quando habitum suscepit* Religionis qui multa de ipso edificandi gratia nobis narrare consueverat. Manserunt autem hii predicti quinque viri ob Ordinis asperitatem in maxima paupertate multas interim et diversas perpassi adversitates. Cumque die quadam unus eorum Lampades ante Altare dependentes deorsum attrahere vellet mirum in modum omnes in terram cadentes minutatim confracte sunt vocatoque priore in auditorio et accepta licentia loquendi dicebat inter cetera: Eamus hinc quia nichil nobis evenit prosperum omnia vergunt in contrarium et vere dico quia dominus nos loco isto indignos judicavit. Aut aliis nobis melioribus forte reservavit. Cujus verba vera facta sunt presagia futurorum prout postea rei probavit eventus et sequens casum declarabit. Post non multum temporis venit apud Depedala sicut ut ante fecerat Abbas memoratus gracia visitandi fratres suos volens omnia recta esse et invenit eos pauperrimam vitam agentes. pauca in granario habentes ad pistrinum pauciora ad Camberiam. quorum necessitatibus vir sanctus condolens dicebat / Molestum esse et injustum videri fratres suos fame et inedia confundi in deserto quibus satis sufficienter victus et vestitus necessaria domi providere poterat secundum regule et ordinis exigenciam. Dum igitur remeasset ad Monasterium habito cum fratribus diligenti tractatu ususque consilio saniorum in predictos fratres apud depdala commanentes domi revocavit.

* *Sic*, but query *suscepi*.

Cum hec agerentur contigit quod Willielmus frater* Radulfi
 cujus superius memoriam feci emeret villulam de stanleya
 de Nicholao frater Willielmi Chyld de trowell faciendo sibi
 servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis currente scutagio.
 Idem Nicholaus tenebat Trowell Bocolscoute lamcotte lynsa-
 yam de domino de caym pro scuto integro qualibet illarum
 villarum pro honwys leston et stanford de quibus ad presens
 melius subticere. quia ad propositum non pertinent quam
 aliquid inde tractare disposui. Dictus vero Willielmus frater*
 Radulfi predictam villam de stanleya dare cogitaverat Galfri-
 dum Sawcemare cum Matildam filiam suam desponsaverit sed
 ipse Galfridus et uxor ejus ut Deo devoti eundem Dominum
 suum adierunt dicentes Bene nosti domine quod simul steti-
 mus in conjugio maritali per septem annos et amplius et
 privavit nos Deus fructu uteri nostri carentes solacio libero-
 rum. et ideo summo opere precamur quatinus villam de Stan-
 leya quam nobis dare proponitis Deo offerre et conferre velitis
 domum religionis Abbati ordinis premonstratensis in parco
 vestro ejusdem ville fundate ut ipse altissimus bonorum retri-
 buat Deus piam humilitatis nostre devocionem respiciens nobis
 optate prolis jocunditatem. et vobis ob tale commercium nobis
 que eterne vite donet felicitatem Ut autem vir nobilis eorum
 corda et cordium suorum consilia a Deo integra exinspirata
 eorum justis et honestis petitionibus libenter acquiescens de-
 center Willielmum de Grendon Clericum et sororis sue filium
 dominum de Okbroke vocari fecit ad se et dixit ei Domum
 quandam ordinis premonstratensis per consilium amicorum
 meorum fundare propono in parco meo de Stanleya cui con-
 tigue adjacit antiquus ille locus de depdala cujus es patronus
 ubi eciam successive floruit diversorum virorum religiosorum
 congregacio qui omnes ingruente quam potius compellent eos
 intollerabili paupertate locum reliquerunt desolatum et cert-
 issime scio quod si locum illum novelle plantacioni mee donare
 volueris ita inter me et te de terris et aliis possessionibus et

* Added in a 17th century hand, "*filius Radulfi passim in cartis hujus libri.*"

bonis a Deo nobis concessis providebimus si mihi Dominus concesserit vitam prolixiorē quod Religiosos ibidem evocandos neque mendicare vel locum mutare deinceps aliqua compellet egestas. Cui Willielmus de Grendon respondit. Benedictus Dominus qui tam pium vobis inspiravit propositum et benedicti sint a Deo qui tale vobis dedere consilium. Et ideo quod proposuistis in nomine Domini feliciter et si placet velociter cum omnes fragiles simus et mortales inchoetis. Et ego domum de Depdala cum omnibus pertinencibus que ad me dare pertinent et que unquam aliquo tempore fuerunt nigrorum canonicorum [vel alborum olim ibidem commorantium loci habitatoribus sub certa spe uberioris gratie vestre novelle donabo. Ita tamen quod per unum sacerdotem illius Congregationis singulis diebus imperpetuum in capella de Depedale quam sustinebunt divina celebrentur obsequia pro anima mea et animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum et pro animabus omnium ibidem in christo quiescentium. et in refectorio super mensam majorem ponatur cotidie una prebenda conventualis panis. cervisie et companagii. pauperibus distribuenda. Cui vir nobilis avunculus suus gratias agens pro concessis. dixit. Et ego ista omnia inviolabiliter supplebo et procurabo fieri imperpetuum Et tam hujus rei quam de domus fundacione quia in cismarinis partibus quam in transmarinis circa regia negocia occupatus talibus vacare non possum Galfridum de Salicosa-mara et Matildam filiam meam uxorem suam quibus hac in re facio executores]* scilicet. de loci fundacione et canonicorum revocatione.

Ad mandatum igitur acceptis Cartis et aliis instrumentis ad domus fundacionem necessariis a predicto nobili viro Willielmo abierunt ad ejus mandatum dicti Galfridus et Matildis apud Neuhus ut inde educerent conventum Erant viri illius Monasterii virtutum floribus fragrantē utpote rosa summe paciencie lilio castitatis precipue viola celestis vite contemplacione quos sic vite

* The part in brackets is the other fragment of the original chronicle. The continuation is added in a hand *temp.* Edw. II.

sinceritas et mōrum honorat honestas ut a mari usque ad mare et per omnes fines regionis Anglicane illorum sanctitas redoleret.

Dicti igitur Galfridus et Matildis venientes apud Neuhus invenerunt ibi Abbatem Lambertum nomine virum tocius prudencie. in sermone veracem. in iudicio justum. in consilio providum. in commisso fidelem. in interventu strenuum. in bonitate conspicuum. in universa morum honestate preclarum. qui sic suos subditos vite celestis dulcedine informaverat ut veraciter dicere possent cum Apostolo. Nostra conversacio in celis est. Susceptis igitur honorifice dictis Galfrido et Matilde a predicto venerabili patre. expositoque negotio et adventus sui causa. Idem Abbas habito cum fratribus diligenti tractatu concessit eis novem canonicos apud Depdala deducendos et hunc ordinem ibi instituendos fuerunt autem inter eos Walterus de Senteney vir summe religionis qui antea apud duo loca. scilicet. Sanctam Agathem cum conventu de Neuhus exiens ibidem Ordinem fundaverat. et Johannes de byford filius Baldewini de byford qui fuit socius Petri de Gausela fundatoris domus de Neuhus. et Hugo de* Grymesby et Rogerus de Alesby. et Willielmus le Sores. viri vite honeste & religionis magne cum aliis viris dei. Hii sunt O Dala lapides vivi. lapides electi. lapides preciosi in ecclesie fundamento ipso lapidi summo angulari connexi sine quo celsitudo feliciter gaudent domino

TRANSLATION.

May the Holy Mary be present at my beginning.

To thy petition, dearest brother, since it is very proper and useful, being willing to accede, even though my mind, busied with the pious avocations of the sorrow which has lately fallen on me, takes the effort hardly, as the Divine Goodness has looked upon this place with pity and mercifully chosen it for its own indwellers—because It has not chosen a people on account of the place but the place on account of the people—by whom it was inhabited

* The rest of the transcript is missing, but the Edwardian addition to the original gives us the remainder.

before the advent of our Præmonstratensians ; and through whom, or in what manner, our Order, by the right hand of God, was first planted here, as from our predecessors and others who knew those things well, which I am about to relate, I have known by veracious narrative ; with faithful pen I will briefly take pains to set forth, that those who come after may tell of the praises of the Lord and His virtues and His wonderful works which He did in that place.

But I pray thee, whosoever readest these things, not to blame me because I venture to attempt this little work, unattempted by such eminent men who preceded us in this way in which we walk ; but that, in the way in which I compose it, do thou understand it. For not with the assurance of levity or of rashness do I commence it ; but with true humility and mere good will, that our juniors and others who will, may have knowledge of past events done in this place in the days of our forefathers, which, if through the fault of neglect they be not committed to writing, would be unknown to those who come after.

Read therefore patiently, and when thou hast read it through, it in the little work itself thou shalt have found certain things worthy of emendation, be, I beseech thee, a charitable corrector and not a presumptuous perverter, because in no way can he be a good corrector who is always an interpreter of the unfavourable part. But because there are very many who without cause delight to detract from the writings of the pious, I then, having invoked the grace of the Holy Ghost, not fearing the barkings of such, after the example of Ulysses will pass by with deaf ear the voices of the syren. May the Most High, through the merits of those who read, cause my name to be inscribed in the book of the living. Nevertheless to him wishing to know it, it can easily be known by the capital letters.

Honorable do I deem it in the beginning of the first chapter, briefly to compose something in praise of the brave men who received me, on the call of God, among them to the regular habit. For why may not this (work) praise those on earth whom a most holy life-led to an honorable death and Christ has already happily crowned in the heavens ? I therefore, in the midst of the flowers

of boyhood and youth having been given by my father to serve God and His pious mother the Virgin Mary, took the habit in this place from the abbot, John Grauncort, a venerable father, deserving of love from God and man, who was the especial associate of the blessed Augustine of Lavendon.¹ These two in those days shone forth in the Order as Lucifer and Hesperus in the height of heaven. There were at that time men of this holy monastery spending their days without complaint before God, wearing the splendid robes of the virtues, having the countenance of angels, glowing with mutual charity, and serving devoutly the Lord Jesus Christ. Who may suffice to enumerate the virtues of brother Geoffrey de Guwell, of brother Roger de Derby and of the rest? It became such a father to have such sons. In the magnitude of their virtues, if I had the fluent loquacity of Homer or Maro, it would I think fail to be expressed.

Four years and more (had I been) among them in their veteran congregation when a noble matron, the Lady Matilda de Salicosa Mara, the foundress of our church, whose memory is in (our) benediction, came to us from the district of Lindsay,² old and full of days, because knowing the time of her vocation from this world to be rather quickly approaching she had disposed herself to commend her end to God by the prayers of such holy men. And the holy convent having been summoned before her on a certain day for the sake of discoursing, and mention having been made of the first inhabitants of this place, she began the following narrative before them all :

Open-your-ears, said she, to the words of my mouth, my dearly beloved sons, and I will tell you a tale—not a tale, but a circumstance which most certainly happened.

There was a certain baker in Derby in the street which is called St. Mary's. Moreover at that time the church of St. Mary³ at Derby had a large parish, and the church of Heanor was subject to it, and a chapel. And the said baker, being in a measure another Cornelius, was a man religious and fearing God. So intent upon his good works, that whatever food and clothing beside his own and his children's and the needful things of the house he could procure

during the week, on every Saturday he would bring to the church of St. Mary and bestow on the poor for the love of God and the blessed Virgin Mary. And when with such pious exercises he (had) passed his life for many years and had been dear and acceptable to God, it pleased God to prove him more perfectly, and having proved him to crown him more gloriously. Also it happened that on a certain day in autumn when he had given himself up to repose at noon, there appeared to him in his dreams the Blessed Virgin Mary, saying "Thy alms are acceptable before my Son and me. But now if you wish to be perfect, leave all that thou hast and go to Depedale and there thou shalt serve my Son and me in solitude: and when thou shalt have happily finished thy course, thou shalt have the kingdom of brightness mirth and eternal happiness, which God has prepared for those who love Him." The man awaking and perceiving the Divine goodness which had been done towards him, giving thanks to God and the Blessed Virgin his comforter, spoke nothing to any man, (but) having left all that he possessed straightway withdrew "*Knowingly ignorant*," as it is read of the blessed Benedict; *knowingly*, because he had learnt the name of the place; *ignorant*, because he was entirely without knowledge where the place was. Therefore turning his course towards the east, whilst he was passing through the midst of the village of Stanley,⁴ he heard a woman saying to a certain girl "Take our calves with thee and drive them as far as Depedale and return hastily." Having heard that, the man admiring the favour of God, and believing this voice to have been made as if on his own account, was astonished, and approaching near said: "Tell me, good woman, where is Depedale?" Who replied "Go with the girl and she, if you wish, will shew you the way." Whither when he had arrived he found that the place was a marsh, exceedingly dreadful, and far distant from every habitation of man. And turning himself to the south-east of the place, under the side of the mountain, he cut out for himself in the rock⁵ a very small dwelling, and an altar turned to the south which had been preserved to this day; and there, by day and night, he served God in hunger and thirst and cold, and nakedness.

Moreover a certain man of great power, by name Ralph Fitz Geremund, at that time was lord of the moiety of the town of Ockbrook and of Alvaston *cum soka*. He, when one time he came from Normandy to England, was pleased to visit his lands and forests. And when, one day, seeking game, he had come with his dogs for the sake of hunting in his woods of Ockbrook, accompanied by a great band of men, he drew near to the place where lived the man of God, and seeing the smoke of the fire ascending from the cave of the man of God, he indignantly wondered most exceedingly by what appearance of impudence any one dared to make himself a habitation in his wood without his permission. Therefore approaching the place he found the man clothed with old rags and skins. When he had enquired of him how and whence and why he had come there, and the other had explicitly shown the reason, the same Ralph Fitz Geremund was smitten at the heart, and seeing the miserable case of the man of God, granted to him the place, and gave him the tithe of his own mill of Burgh^e for his support. And from that time until this day, hath that very tithe remained to the brethren serving God at Depedale.

Thus far (are) the words of the aforesaid Lady Matilda. Others, too, she recounted, which will be arranged properly in their places.

But, the old enemy of the human race—the crafty one—seeing the new soldier of Christ flourishing with the different flowers of the virtues, began to envy him, as he had done to other saints; introducing frequently into his meditations the vanities of the world; the asperity of his life; the almost unendurable solitude of the place, and various inducements to leave; as Humfrid (whom many who are alive now, knew), used to relate not only to me but also to many others. This Humfrid, he was wont to assert, had been a neighbour of the *Gome* of the Dale, of whom mention will be made hereafter. But the aforesaid man of God, conscious of the poison of the crooked serpent, by constant prayers, by frequent fastings and by holy meditations, by the grace of God, purged all

How he changed his abode and constructed the chapel of the blessed Mary

his temptations. Whereupon it happened that not only secretly but also openly the whole (enemy) proceeded against him, waging with him a visible conflict. And because the assaults of the foe were day by day grievous to him to bear, and he suffered lack of water at his table, wandering round the neighbouring places, not far from his abode, towards the west, he discovered in the valley a spring, beside which he made himself a hut and built an oratory in honour of God and the Blessed Mary; and there having finished the struggle of his life laudably in the service of God, he passed happily from the prison of his body to the Lord. (So) now also that memorable event so well known to our fathers which about those times in this place God deigned to manifest, with His help, I will set forth.

Concern-
ing the
vision
which is
said to
have
appeared
to Uthla-
gus at
Lyndrik

There was one Uthlagus, a very renowned man, frequenting those parts, on account of the passage of those going and coming between Nottingham and Derby through the forest. For at that time the whole country between the bridge of Derby and the water of Irrawysa^a was forest. Accordingly this Uthlagus when on one day in summer time he sat down upon Lyndrik,^a which is the hill beyond the gate of our monastery towards the west, a heavy sleep fell upon him. And whilst he slept he sees in his dreams a golden cross standing in the place where our Church is now founded, whose top touched the heavens; while the extremities of the arms reached on either side to the ends of the earth; from the greatness of whose splendour the whole world shone brightly. He sees, moreover, men of divers nations of people coming and adoring that cross most devoutly. The man being aroused, and waking from his sleep, having called together his companions, told them the vision revealed to him by the Lord; and he added and said, "Truly, most beloved, this vale which ye behold below us, and which lies touching this hill, is a holy place. Truly," he said, "the Lord is in this place and I knew it not. Children which shall be born and grow up, shall narrate to their children the great and wonderful things which the Lord will perform in that vale. That vale," said he, "shall be white with the flowers of virtues and full of

delight and happiness : for they shall come, as it has been revealed to me, from divers nations to adore the Lord in this vale, and to serve Him until the end of time itself for a succession of ages. And because our Lord Jesus Christ of His secret intentions hath so deigned to show me a sinner, for that reason know ye that neither as a fellow nor master can ye have me any longer ; but aided by His grace, I will amend my life according to His will." And, having embraced them all, he departed from them ; but whither he went was at that time unknown to them. There were certain who said that he went to Depedale, and there in secret intercourse served his Lord continually, and with a happy end reposed there in the Lord.

The Lord of Badeley, Serlo de Grendon by name, and soldier in arms intrepid, in riches potent, in the eminence of his race illustrious, received as his wife Margery, daughter of the aforesaid Ralph Fitz Geremund, and with her the moiety of the town of Ockbrook, in free dowry, by whom he begot five sons—Bertram, afterwards our Canon ; William, the clerk, of cherished memory, our advocate ; Fulcher, Jordan, and Serlo Robert knights Moreover he also begot three daughters—Johanna, Isolda, and Agatha, to whom ultimately (oh ! sorrow) the inheritance descended. Robert took in marriage Matilda, noble by descent, but still more noble in conduct, Lady of . . . and Selston, by whom he begot Andrew de Grendon, his heir, and Ralph, Lord of Boyleston and Leveland than the rest of the brothers, knights, had been surpassed. Moreover, he also begot Robert, by a concubine. These four above mentioned were knights, but Robert, although a bastard, was a man At that time the Grendons were most famous in this land, and men of great power. And (the aforesaid) Serlo had an aunt, who was also his spiritual mother : in that she had taken him from the sacred font. To this (lady) the said Serlo gave, as long as she lived, the place of Depedale, with its appurtenances and all the land cultivated and waste which is between the lane that extends from the north gate of Boyha towards the west as far as Le Cockeysithe and Brunesbrok. And because such spiritual

Concern-
ing a noble
matron
who was
called the
Gomme of
the Dale,
and her
son
Richard

mothers are called in English *Gommes*, (this lady) herself they used to call by the common appellation *the Gome of the Dale*. This (lady) had a son, Richard by name, a youth of good disposition, whom, when he had studied the sacred writings, after he had taken Holy Orders in due course, she caused to be ordained priest, that in her Chapel of Depedale he might minister about holy things. Which he also did. Moreover the mansion of the same matron was in the upper part of our garden towards the south in the place where there is now a pond which is called brother Roger de Alesby's. When our fathers made that same pond; they found at the bottom of it many worked stones which had formerly belonged to the abovesaid mansion.

Concern-
ing the
arrival of
the Black
Canons
from Kalc

At the time when the house of Kalc was the mother church of Repton, God, who agreeably disposes all things, willing to exalt more graciously the place of Depedale, the aforesaid venerable matron consenting, nay, rather managing it, the said Serlo de Grendon called together the Canons of Kalc^{ro} and gave them the place of Depedale. Moreover the aforesaid Richard the chaplain took the regular habit among them. And as Humfrid told me (of whom I have made mention above) the Prior of these same Canons was called Umfrid, and he had as associates Nicholas and Simon, who had a short time before been the schoolfellow and companion of William de Grendon in Paris; and Richard the chaplain aforesaid, and two others whose names have escaped my memory, [which Umfrid, with those canons, there performed their ministry for days and years].

The aforesaid Canons, therefore, having taken root in the same place and being comforted by God, built for themselves a church, a costly work, and other offices. Humfrid their Prior, even visited the Roman Curia and obtained the excellent privilege . . . which we still have concerning the confirmation of the place, in the sight of burial, and of celebration, even when the land was under an interdict, and very many other liberties.

About that period flourished Albinus, first Abbot of Darley,^{tr} shining forth with so great a token of a holy and honest conversation, that the interior of the cloister and the corner of the

church may be perceived to this day to be redolent with the fragrance of the religion of such a father. Then began, not only those of the race of Grendons, but also other fathers, noble and simple, to frequent the place of Depedale, to endow it largely with their goods, and at their decease, to leave their bodies to be buried there. I have heard it said both credibly and worthy of trust, that in the same place there rest buried more than forty warriors, setting aside others, noble and well born of mixed sex, and numerous common people. Moreover, there reposes in the same spot, Peter Cocus, of Batheley, an anchorite of that place, of cherished memory; of whose holy conversation, which in part I knew, and of his works, revealed by himself and others to me in full confidence, in future (works), by the aid of God, solemn mention shall be made. And, therefore, to the place itself on account of the sanctity of the same, and the bodies of so many of the faithful in Christ there reposing, devout honour and reverence are due.

Therefore for many courses of years while the aforesaid Canons sojourned in the aforesaid place since they had been long separated from social intercourse of men, and to them thus secluded the pleasantness of the place was delightful, they began too remissly to hold themselves in the service of God and the Divine observances; they began to frequent the forest more than the church; turning more to buffoonery than the benefit of their souls; more to hunting than to prayer or meditation; and since the whole land was forest as above mentioned, the king hearing of their unwonted conduct, on account of the game caused them to withdraw from the place. Then they, resigning everything that they had into the hands of their patron, and having returned to the place whence they came being compelled by necessity. Humfrid their Prior withdrew to "la Magdalen" and there for many days followed the life of a hermit. I for my part cannot believe this happened accidentally, but by the will of Him without whom neither the leaf of a tree floats down to the earth nor a sparrow falls to the ground. O the height of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are His

judgments and unsearchable His ways! For who hath known the disposition of the Lord or who hath been His Counsellor? But the place that the Lord had chosen He did not so leave desolate, for "the Divine power mocks at adverse things," for by degrees his clemency began to stretch forth the hand of his pity to greater and more wonderful things, that having rooted out the sycamores, he might put in cedars; instead of the black going away, bringing hither the white and setting up the Premonstratensians as the following chapter will declare.

Verily there came from Tupholme, which is a house of our Order,²² six Canons to tarry at Depedale, having been invited by the advocate of the place. In truth there was given to them the Park of Stanley in augmentation of their possession, but how or by whom I only know in part, but altogether I am uncertain; and to write uncertain things for certain where the truth of each circumstance is discussed I deem to be absurd. Nevertheless this I most assuredly know, that a certain lay-brother who came with them from Tupholme first constructed the water mill in the Park and finished it with immense labour and difficulty. Their Prior was called Henry, and it behoved them to be, as also they were, great at labour, because they were much burdened by the frequent arrival of foresters and others; nor had they much tilled land except that which had formerly belonged to the abovesaid *Gome of the Dale*, and Chacemore, in fact, one small carucate. For the Lord of Ockbrook kept for himself in his lordship the serfs and mansion of Boyhag which was situate in the place that is now called Boyhag Meadow. When therefore they had sojourned seven years there in great poverty, they sold the tops of the oaks of the Park, cutting them off at the middle, and having received the money returned to Tupholme, their Abbot recalling them; but the aforesaid Henry their Prior who was very cunning in the fabrication of false money withdrew to Toftweth and there cohabited with a certain harlot of Morley whom he had before foolishly known with the affection of filthy lust. Which his Abbot hearing, and enduring with reluctance that he disdained to return home with the brethren at his command, sent and caused him to

be brought by force to Tupholme; who having been taken with pain of the heart was so far stimulated by diabolical device that in a hot bath letting blood from both arms, by a spontaneous, nay rather by an insane death he ended his life.

Solitary, therefore, soiled and sallow sat the daughter of Sion the church of Depedale bereft for a time of her previous indwellers. But the Father of pity and God of all consolation who had mercifully chosen that place with the eye of his clemency looked down upon it and consoled it. Lest therefore that place lovely to God and venerable to men should be defrauded any longer of the divine observances, Dan William de Grendon (whose name on account of the sure signs of his deserts is sweet as honey in the mouth) sent and caused to be fetched hither five Canons of Welbeck¹³ of the Premonstratensian Order. Their Prior was called William Bensyt under the Abbot Richard de Southwell (a man in every way in things temporal and spiritual well proved)*

. Brother William de Hagnaby then Canon of that church but afterwards Prior of this holy congregation when I took the habit of religion who had been accustomed to tell us many things. There remained indeed these aforesaid five men having endured meanwhile on account of the asperity of the Order, in the greatest poverty, many and divers adversities. And when on a certain day one of them wished to draw up the lamps hanging before the altar, in a wonderful manner all falling downwards to the ground were broken to pieces; and having called the Prior into the *auditorium*¹⁴ and received leave to speak, he said, amongst other things "Let us go hence because nothing prosperous happens to us, (but) all things incline to the contrary; and truly say I that the Lord has judged us unworthy of this place or perchance has reserved it for other better than us:" whose words became true pledges of future events as the issue of this affair afterwards proved, and the following circumstance will shew.

* The text is here too corrupt to allow of translation.

Not long afterwards there came to Depedale, as he had done before, the Abbot (already) spoken of, for the sake of visiting his brethren, wishing that all things should be right, and he found them enduring a very poor life, having few things in the granary, and fewer still for the bakehouse (and) brewery. Grieving for their necessities, the holy man said that it seemed painful and unjust that his brethren should be disordered by hunger and want in the desert, for whom he was able sufficiently to provide the necessary food and clothing at home, according to the rule and requirements of the Order. Therefore, after that he had returned to the Monastery among the aforesaid brethren, he recalled the aforesaid brethren tarrying at Depedale.

Whilst these things were taking place, it happened that William Fitz-Ralph (of whom I have made mention above) purchased the village of Stanley from Nicholas, the brother of William Child, of Trowell, by rendering to him the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee in current scutage. The same Nicholas held Trowell, Bocolscoute, Lamcotte, and Lynsay of the Lord of Caym, for one scutage in any of those towns for Honwys Leston and Stanford, of which things I have thought it better to be silent at this time than to tell anything because they do not belong to the matter in hand. But the said William Fitz-Ralph had purposed to give the aforesaid town of Stanley to Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara, when he married Matilda his daughter. But Geoffrey himself and his wife, as they had made a vow to God, went to their lord, saying, "Thou hast known well, master, that we have lived together in wedlock for seven years and more, and God has deprived us of the fruit of the womb, leaving us without the solace of children; and therefore with the greatest earnestness we pray, that with respect to the town of Stanley which you propose to give us, you be disposed to offer it to God, and confer it on the Abbot of the Præmonstratensian Order, to found a house of religion in your park of the same town, that the God the Highest Himself, the retributor of good deeds, beholding the pious devotion of our humility, may give us the pleasure of wished-for offspring, and on account of such a transaction, to

you and us, the felicity of eternal life." Then, as this noble man (saw) their hearts and the devices of their hearts were honest, and inspired by God, fitly yielding gladly to their just and honest petitions, he caused William de Grendon, clerk, the son of his sister and Lord of Ockbrook, to be summoned to him, and said to him—"I propose to found a certain house of the Præmonstratensian Order, by the counsel of my friends, in my park of Stanley, to which is immediately adjacent that ancient place of Depedale, of which you are patron, where also there has flourished successively a congregation of divers religious men, who all, intolerable poverty assailing—nay, rather driving them—have left the place desolate; and I feel sure you may be willing to bestow the place on my new foundation, so that between me and you we shall provide, out of our lands and other possessions and goods granted to us by God (if God lengthen my life), that no necessity may from henceforth compel to beg or to change their abode the religious men to be called to that very place." To which William de Grendon responded: "Blessed be the Lord, who has inspired you with so pious a design, and blessed by God be they who gave you such counsel. And therefore may you finish that which you have happily proposed in the name of the Lord, and if it pleases speedily, since we are all frail and mortal. And the house of Depedale, with all its appurtenances which it pertains to me to give, and which ever at any time were the Black or White Canons' I will bestow on your new house, with certain hope of more abundant grace. Yet on condition, however, that every day for ever, in the Chapel of Depedale, which they shall sustain, the Divine obsequies be celebrated for my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all there resting in Christ, by a priest of that congregation, and that in the frater upon the greater table there be placed daily one prebend of the conventual bread and beer, and *companagium** to be distributed to the poor." To which the noble man his

* This is something served *cum pane*.

uncle, thanking him for his concessions, said, "And I will complete, and will cause to be done all these things inviolably in perpetuity, and because, being occupied as well on this side of the sea as on the other side the sea on the King's business, I am unable to devote myself to such things of this affair as concerns the foundation of the house, I make Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara and Matilda my daughter, his wife, the executors in this matter, that is to say, concerning the foundation of the place and the recalling of the Canons.

At his command, therefore, having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of the house by the aforesaid noble man William, the said Geoffrey and Matilda went at his command to Newhouse¹⁵ to lead forth thence a convent; for there were men of that monastery fragrant with the flowers of virtues, namely, with the rose of the utmost patience, with the lily of chastity, but most of all with the violet of the contemplation of celestial life, who the sincerity of life and probity of manners so honours that from sea to sea, and through all the bounds of the English province, their sanctity diffused an odour; therefore, the said Geoffrey and Matilda arriving at Newhouse, met there the Abbot, Lambert by name, a man of all prudence, true in speaking, just in judgment, provident in counsel, faithful in his trust, in mediation vigorous, in goodness conspicuous, all probity of manners illustrious, who had so trained his subjects in the sweetness of celestial life that they could truly say with the apostle, "Our conversation is in heaven." Therefore, the said Geoffrey and Matilda having been honourably received by the aforesaid father, and having explained their business and the cause of their coming, the said Abbot having had careful deliberation with the brethren, vouchsafed to them nine canons to be conducted to Depedale, and to be established there in this Order. Now there were amongst them Walter de Senteney, a man of the highest religion, who previously going out to two places—namely, St. Agatha,* with the convent of Newhouse, had

i.e., Easby, in Yorkshire.

there founded the Order, and John de Byford, son of Baldwin de Byford, who was the companion of Peter de Gausela, founder of the house of Newhouse, and Hugh de Grimsby and Roger de Alesby, and William le Sores, men of virtuous life and great piety ; together with other men of God. These, O Dale, are thy living stones--thy chosen stones--the stones precious in the foundation of thy Church : which stones are jointed with that mighty corner stone

NOTES.

1. Lavendon was an Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons in Bucks.
2. Lindsay is the largest of the three divisions of the County of Lincoln. It occupies all the land north of a line drawn from Lincoln to Boston.
3. The Church of S. Mary in Derby is no longer in existence, and its very site is unknown. It is supposed to have stood at the bottom of the street now called S. Mary's Gate.
4. Stanley is a village about two miles from Dale Abbey.
5. The rock-dwelling of the hermit still exists in the side of the hill south-east of the site of the Abbey, but like so many relics of the past has suffered grievous mutilations at the hands of ignorant persons.
6. Borrowash.
7. The little Chapel which now serves as the Church of Dale doubtless occupies the site of the hermit's oratory. His well may still be seen a short distance north-east of the Church.
8. The River Erewash.
9. This hill is now called Linderidge.
10. Now Calke. A Priory of Augustinian or Black Canons was founded here *circa* 1110.
11. An Abbey of Black Canons near Derby.
12. A Premonstratensian Abbey near Lincoln.
13. An Abbey of White Canons in Nottinghamshire.
14. The regular parlour, where conversation might be carried on by permission of a superior ; it was a small apartment adjoining the Chapter House. Sometimes the passage to the infirmary or cemetery was used for the purpose. The Statutes forbade speaking in the Church, Cloister, Dormitory, and Fraternity.
15. Newhouse was the mother abbey of the English Circary of the Order. It was situated in the north of Lincolnshire, but its site is now unrecognisable.

Genealogical Notes, etc., relating to Families of Parker.

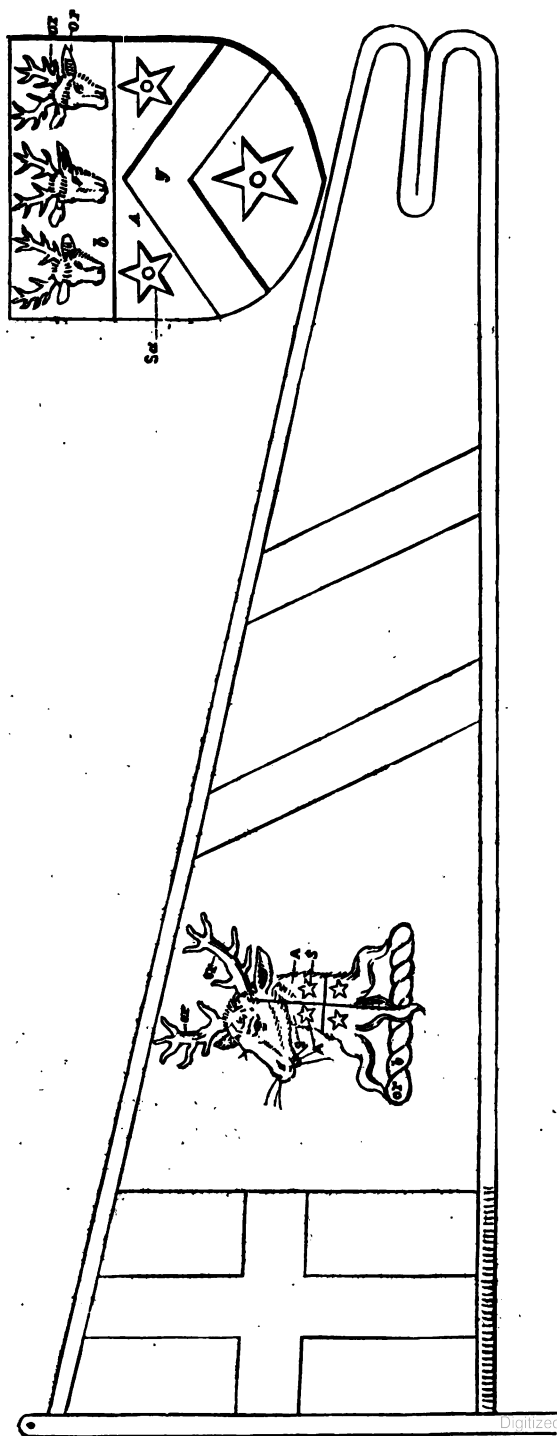
Continued from Vol. iv., page 36.

ARMS.



AMONGST the Standards recorded to have been borne by gentry in the time of Henry the 8th, in a MS. the College of Arms marked I. 2, compiled between 1510 and 1525, is one of "William Parker de Norton Leys, Darby," on the which is represented a crest, *On a wreath or and azure, a stag's head erased, quarterly sable and argent, charged with four mullets countercharged.* In the margin are arms, *Argent, a chevron gules between three mullets sable pierced; on a chief azure as many stag's heads caboshed or.* Who the owner of this standard was does not now appear.* There was a William Parker, of the Norton Lees family, who was Sewer to Henry the 8th, and who in some of the pedigrees is described of Luton, in Bedfordshire. The armorial ensigns here given, however, were not identical with those we find to have been allowed at the herald's visitations to the principal family of Parker of Norton, which were, *Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces or*,—Crest, *a leopard's head erased at the neck and*

* Amongst the "Captaynes and Pety Captaynes," with the badges on their standards, of the army and vanguard of the king's lieutenants entering into France, 16th June, 5 H. VIII. 1513, was Robert Darley of the county of Derby, who bore on a red ground a demi buck per pale *or* and *argent*, with horns countercharged, charged on the neck with three bars wavy *sable*, issuing from a wreath *gules* and *argent*. His "Pety Captayne" was John Parker. (*Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, C.V., fol. 59—64*).



STANDARD AND ARMS OF WILLIAM PARKER.

affronte, or, ducally gorged gules. Both coats appear to have been used;* and when, in 1775, a grant of arms was made to the Parkers of Woodthorpe, descended from those of Little Norton, the heralds founded their armorial ensigns on the coat with the stag's heads, with a collared talbot's head for a crest. (See copy of Grant, *postea*.)

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1433. 12 H. VI., Robert Parker, de Norton, John Parker, de Norton, William Parker, de Shirland, among "The names of the gentry of the county of Derby," returned by the commissioners (Glover's *Hist. Derby*, vol. 1. app. p. 60. Ed. Noble.)
1586. 1st June, 28th Elizth. Deed between Anthony Babington of Dethyck, co. Derby, esq., and Thomas Barten, of Woodceytsdale, in the parish of Norton, in the said county, tanner—£100—concerning the moiety of one messuage, lands, &c., in Little Norton, in the occupation of one John Parker of Little Norton (same premises as described in the deed of 6th June—*postea*). Warranty by said A. Babington against all former deeds, leases, &c. (except a lease dated 10 July, in the 25th year of the said Queen's reign, made by the said A. B. to the said John Parker of the said premises for 21 years) and that he A. B. and Margarie now his wife would further assure.
1586. 6th June, 28th Eliz. (*Latin.*) To all, &c., I Anthony Babington, of Dethyck, in co. Derby, esq., for a certain sum paid by Thomas Barten of Woodceytsdale, in the parish of Norton, tanner, have given, &c., to

* In a pedigree of Lowe of Alderwasley, co. Derby, in Addit. MS. 6666, fo. 137, Joan or Jane (Johanna) Lowe, born 11 April, 1475, is stated to have married a John Parker of Norton Lees, whose arms are given as those annexed to the standard. And at the Visitation of London, 1568, a William Parker of London, gent., described as son of John Parker of Daintry, co. Northampton, gent., "descended of Parker of Norton co Derby," passed the same arms, with a slight difference in the crest.

the said Thomas Barten, and his heirs, the moiety of one messuage or tenement in Little Norton, and of all lands, &c., after mentioned in Little Norton aforesaid, now or late in the occupation of John Parker, of Little Norton aforesaid, or his assigns, viz. : one close arable, called Hothe land, containing 2a. 3r. op., lying in High storth, one close of arable called Lyard close, one close called Hole storth, one close called Pingle, lying near Lowkedge yate, 3a. of land by estimation lying in a field there called Lowkedge, 3a. of meadow by estimation lying in the common fields of Little Norton, 1 rood of arable lying in a close called Ley, two closes called Moscarre, one other close called Leagh, one wood called Johnsett wood, and six closes of meadow and pasture land called Johnsett wood closes, adjacent to the same wood, and the moiety of his houses, buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, &c., to the said messuage belonging.—Attornies to deliver possession ; my well-beloved in Christ, Robert Holland, clerk, and William Stanyforth. Witnesses, Wm. West—Thomas Widmerpoolle—Peter Tryppet—Jasper Fysher*—Hary Butlar.†

Possession given 27th June inst., in presence of Thomas Creswycke, John Bower, John Lee, Chryster Barten, Anthony Mawse, John Bartene.

1587. 1st Feby., 29 Eliz. Bond. Francis Babington of Kyng-

* Jasper Fisher was an Attorney at Rotherham, and no doubt the Jasper Fisher, gent., who, on the 6th June, 1586, married at Norton, Bridget Parker. [1586. June 6. Jasper ffisher gen. & Brigetta Parker.]

† Henry or Harry Butler was Steward to Gilbert 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. He is mentioned in 1609 in the Talbot correspondence, printed in "*Hallamshire*," page 96, and in the MSS. at Longleat, Wilts: *pene*s the Marquis of Bath. In the church of Rotherham there is, or was, the following inscription which probably relates to him. "Here lyeth the body of Henry Butler, who departed this life 13 Oct. 1639, who in his lifetime made this monument for himself, his wife, and children, viz : Cassandra, wife of H. B. died 22 July 1608, Joan, d. of H. B. died 18 July 1606, infant. Gilbert their son died 9 Sept. 1608, infant."

stone, co. Notts, esq., to John Parker of Little Norton, co. Derby, yeoman. Condition that if the said Francis Babington in consideration of £126. 13. 4 to him to be paid as follows, £60 upon the day of the date, and £66. 13. 4. at Pentecost ensuing, at or in the hall of the manor house of the Hon^{ble}. John Darcy, knight, Lord Darcy, in Astone, co. York, make to the said John Parker a sufficient assurance in the law of the moiety of one messuage in Little Norton aforesaid, six closes of land, a wood called Johnsette wood, and Johnsett wood fields, and certain other lands therein named, lying in Little Norton, and in the several tenures of the said John Parker and of one James Bullocke, "and heretofore or late in the tenure or occupacone of Thomas Parker father unto the said John," as shall be reasonably required, so that the said F. B. be not compelled to travel out of the county of Derby for the making of any such assurance, then this obligation to be void. Witnesses, Edward Rye, John Mycok, Richard Crosbie, Wm. Foxe, John Bright, &c.

1587. 13 June, 29 Eliz. Omnibus, &c., Thomas Barten de Woodceytsdale, in co. Derby, tanner. Conveyance of above mentioned property to John Parker. Jasper Fisher and Wm. Foxe, attornies, to deliver possession. Witnesses, Francis Babington, Thomas Furnehill, Robert Holland, John Valyaunce, George Mirfyn, John Mycok.

1587. 13 June, 29 Eliz. Bond from Thomas Barten to John Parker of Little Norton, yeoman, for peaceable enjoyment of the moiety of a messuage and certain lands, and a wood called Johnsett wood, in Little Norton and Norton, which the above bounden Thomas Barten lately had of the feoffment of Anthony Babington, late of Dethicke, in said county,

esq.—Gartrude, the now wife of the said Thos. Barten mentioned. Witnesses, Francis Babington, Robert Holland, &c.

1589. 21 Feby., 31 Eliz. To all, &c., Anthony Kirke of Greenhill, yeoman, &c.—Recites that Hierom Kirke of Greenhill aforesaid, esq., demised to one Frances Kirke, mother of me the said Anthony Kirke, and to me the said A. K. one messuage, lands, &c., at Greenhill, in Norton, for divers years, which said Frances, and also Thurstan Kirke, her late husband, were dead, and now, I the said A. K., have the whole estate in the said lease, assign over to Anthony Blythe, of Greenhill aforesaid, esq. Witnesses, Edwd. Gill, John Parker of Little Norton, James Bayte, Willm. Rawlinson, William Mawer, Phillippe Bayte, sen., Phillippe Bayte, jun., Thomas Bullocke, jun., and Henry Taylor.

1591. 21st Sept., 33 Eliz. Deed between John Bullocke of Darley, in co. Derby, Esq., and John Parker of Little Norton, co. Derby, yeoman. Being tenants in common in several closes, &c., in the parish of Norton, called the Lea Maskers, Johnsett wood field, Ryddinge, Johnsett noll, the Mawe land, the Hie field, and Howl storthe land, a piece of wood ground called Johnsett wood, and other lands in Little Norton meadow, the yard in the holding of Wm. Mawer, Norcroft, Shipley Lowage, and Lowage gate, Hie Storthe, Lyarde land, the Lea, being parcel of the land of Wm. Rawlynson, they had agreed to make a division in severalty as therein named. Witnesses, Henry Tayler, James Bullock, Robert Boothe, Willm. Simpson, James Bayte, William Rawlynson.

1595. 8 Jany., 38 Eliz. Anthony Blythe of Birchett, in par. Dronfield, co. Derby, esq., to Philip Gill, eldest son of Edward Gill of Norton, yeoman. Witnesses,

Wm. Lee, John Barten, John Blythe, Edwd. Moore,
Anthony Kirke, Thomas Bullock.

1595. 8 Jan., 38 Eliz. Conveyance from James Bullock to Leonard Gill.—Mentions that John Bullock, late of Darley, co. Derby, esq., granted lands called Clay Lands, to James Bullock, late of Greenhill, deceased, brother of the said John, and father of said James, party thereto, 21 Jan., 34th Eliz.

1601. 22nd August, 43 Eliz. Indenture between John Parker of Little Norton, in co. Derby, yeoman,* on the one part, and Thomas Bright of Carbrooke, in the parish of Sheffield, and county of York, yeoman, on the other part. The said John Parker covenanteth to and with the said Thomas Bright, that John Parker,† eldest son of him the said John Parker, shall and will marry and take to his wife, Dyonise, daughter of the said Thomas, if she will thereunto consent; and the said Thomas Bright covenants for his said daughter in like manner. John Parker covenants to grant unto Henry Bright of Wherlow, co. Derby, yeoman, John Stanyforth of Darnall, in the said county of York, yeoman, Gabriel Parker of Oakes, in the parish of Norton, in the said co. of Derby, yeoman, and George Bullus of Nepesend, in the said co. of York, yeoman, all and every the messuages, lands, &c., of him the said John Parker, in Little Norton and Norton—one third part to the use of

* He was baptized at Norton, 4th Sept., 1575. "Johannes parker filius Johannis parker de lyttle norton yeoman. Johannes parker generosus, Johannes Bright, Anna Bright, consponsatores."—(*Norton Register.*)

† Married at Norton, 24 August, 1601.

"The marriage of this John Parker with Dionysia Bright must have been of promising auspices, for the Brights were at that time a family advancing in consequence, and she belonged to the best branch of it. Her brother, Stephen Bright, when he had a grant of arms was described as a gentleman of £1000 a year estate, and much esteemed by the neighbouring gentry; and his son, Colonel John Bright, was created a baronet after the restoration. Another of her brothers, John, was Vicar of Sheffield."—(*Mr. Hunter in letter to Mr. Jackson.*)

the said John Parker the younger and the said Dyonise, for their lives, remainder to their heirs male; remainder to George Parker, second son of said John Parker, the party, and his heirs male; remainder to William Parker, third son of the said John Parker, and his heirs male; remainder to the right heirs of the said John Parker, the son, for ever. Residue of said premises to the use of John Parker the elder for life; remainder to John Parker the younger, and his heirs male; with like remainder to George and William, as before. Portions charged for daughters. And, if the said John Parker, the son, shall happen to die without issue male, "the said Dyonise not being privimt. or grossmt. enseint*" with one or more son or sons, &c." Covenant by said John Parker the elder, for one year after the solemnization of the marriage, to find the said John Parker the younger, and Dyonise, and their child and children, sufficient meat, drink, and lodging, if they will be content to continue in the house with the said John Parker the elder, and so on if longer, he John Parker the elder having the use and enjoyment of the third part of the lands. And if the said John Parker and Dyonise be minded to depart from the house of the said John Parker the elder, and to live in house by themselves, then they to have the third part. Covenant by the said Thomas Bright, that on the day of the solemnization of marriage, he will pay to the said John Parker the younger, £20, and at the end of one year after other £20, "att or in the sowth porch of the parish church of Norton †

* Closely, or heavily, with child.

† The arrangement stated in old deeds for making payments of money in church porches, was not one of mere legal form only, but it appears to have been in some cases for a real purpose. An instance of this is given in an account of some disputes in the family of Shakespeare, of Rowington, Warwickshire, detailed in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., XII., p. 81, Aug. 3, 1867. There

aforsaid; betwene one & fower of the clocke in the afternoone of the same day, and at the end of one whole yeare then next following" other £20, and at the end of every year £20 till he shall have paid the whole sum of £100. And also that whensoever the said John Parker the younger and Dyonise shall go to house by themselves, he will give unto them "one cowe wth a calf following her, & some bowshould stuff, such & so much as hee of his fatherly goodwill shall thinke good to bestowe of them."* Witnesses, Jasper Fysher, George Bullus,

certain property had been settled, subject to an annual charge of £4, to be paid half-yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, in the porch of Rowington Church, between the hours of ten and two. The Parties concerned, it is stated, met there, and the money was told out on a bench in the church porch.

In a deed, dated 23 Nov., 7 Jac. I., 1609, Sir Vincent Skynner, Knt., of Westminster, mortgages the Thornton-College estate, in Lincolnshire, for £1200, and undertakes to repay the money "at or on the font-stone in the church of the Inner Temple, neere Fleetestreete, in the suburbs of the citye of London," upon the days therein specified.

* A similar covenant is contained in a settlement made by Robert Rockley, esq., of Rockley, co. York, 10 Nov., 9 Eliz., 1657, on the marriage of William Rockley, his son and heir, with Jane, daughter of Matthew Wentworth, esq., of Bretton. William and Jane were to live for two years with the father of the bride at his house at Bretton, and when they began to keep house each father was to give them £20 to the purchase of furniture.—(Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, II., p. 285.)

Again, in a settlement made 8th July, 13th Car. 2nd, 1661, by William Beilby, esq., of Micklethwaite Grange, otherwise Wetherby Grange, in the parish of Collingham, co. York, and Susan his wife, on the intended marriage of his eldest son and heir apparent, John Beilby, with Barbary Lowther, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart., after providing for an allowance of £25 a year, it was arranged, that from and after the solemnization of the said intended marriage betwixt the said John Beilby and Barbary Lowther, they should, with one man and one maid-servant, and such children as they should have, live in the house with Wm. and Susan Beilby, and have necessary meat, drink, and lodging, fitting and convenient for their quality and degree, for so long time as the parties should mutually consent. Should either party dislike such cohabitation, and the younger couple should with their family repair to some other place to live in, then an allowance of £50, in respect of "dyett and entertainment," over and besides the before mentioned £25, was agreed to be made to them.

A curious illustration of life and manners occurs in a deed in the possession of Miss Griffith, of Carreglwyd, North Wales, whereby a gentleman of Denbighshire, in the reign of James the First, whilst settling a landed estate on his son in tail male on the eve of his marriage with a gentleman's daughter, stipulated that during his life the young man should "worke and labour" for him "as a labourer," and that the bride should during the same time "labour and work" for him as domestic servant.—5th Report, Commission on Historical MSS., 1876. Appx. p. 406.

Henry Bright, Thomas Begger, John Stanyforth,
Hugh Rawlynson, Robert Rollenson:

1606 (on the outside said to be 1605). 25th March, 4 James.

Deed, between John Parker of Little Norton, in the parish of Norton, co. Derby, yeoman, and John Parker, his son and heir apparent of the one part, and James Bate of Jordenthorpe, in said parish, yeoman, and Jane Bate, daughter of the said James Bate, of the second part.—In consideration of a marriage to be had between said John Parker the younger and Jane Bate,* by assent of their parents, John Parker the father covenants in consideration of the said marriage and the good love he beareth to Cyssley his wife, and the natural love and affection to all his sons and issue, and for the continuance of his lands in his name and blood, that one-third of a messuage, viz., one parlour wherein is a chimney, and of one chamber over the same parlour, being within and parcel of his mansion dwellinghouse, in Little Norton, and of three bayes of a "new shyfted or builded" house or barne, in Little Norton aforesaid, and also of the closes, called Bromestorth, Would storth, Long storth, Thistle storth, Houle storth, Johnsettwood Knowle, Healowe meadow, three lands in Lowage, lying on the east side, next to the said James Bate's ground, shall be to the use of John Parker the younger and Jane, for their lives, with certain remainders over to George Parker, 2nd son, and William Parker, 3rd son, of John Parker the father. Résidue to the use of John Parker the father for life, and afterwards of a third part of the same

* Married at Norton, 2nd July, 1606. The Bates were a good family at Jordenthorpe. This marriage brought the Parkers into connection with the Blythes of Norton Lees: William Blythe, of that place, marrying the widow of William Bate, brother of Jane, who was Alice, daughter of William Holland of Ecclesall.

premises to the use of the said Cysseley for her life, &c. Declaration that if, after the death of the said J. Parker the father, the said Cysseley shall refuse to have the said 3rd part for her dower, then the said John and Jane to have the same for the dower of Jane. Covenant by James Bate, to pay then to John the father £20, and £30 to John the son after the marriage. Witnesses, John Bullock, Richd. Stansall, Phillip Stansall.

1606. Admitted of the Inner Temple, London, Thomas Parker, Lea Hall, Bradborne, Derbyshire.

1607. March 1st. Will of John Parker, of the Parish of Norton, co. Derby, gentleman, names servants Catherine Norris, Beatrix Norris, Leonard Norris; son Francis Parker, sole executor; his kinsman and friend William West overseer. Proved at Lichfield by said Francis Parker, 13th April 1607.

1607. 22 Oct., 5 James. Inquisition at Chesterfield, *p.m.* John Parker late of Hymsworth esq. deceased. Seized of Lees hall in Norton, certain new mylnes, &c. the Highley milne,* messuage called Hymsworth hall &c. Died 5th April last. John Parker esq. his son and next heir, and of the age of 40 years and more.

1615. Dec. 16, 13 James I. Will of John Parker, of Norton Lees, co Derby esq.—to be buried with my ancestors in the parish church of Norton.—mentions farms in occupation of Robert Eyre and John Greene, water wheels and scythe wheel—my wife Mary—my son John Parker—my two daughters—to my son John that gilt bason and ewer which his god-father Gilbert

* In Depositions of witnesses in a cause in the Exchequer, 1586-7, concerning the manor of Ecclesall, Richard Roberts of Sheffield, yeoman, aged 45 years, stated that John Parker gent. had corn mills, grinding wheels, and iron smithies in his own ground in Derbyshire upon the water running between Derbyshire and Ecclesall, and that he and his ancestors had paid to the Earls of Shrewsbury for the same 8d. yearly rent.

Earl of Shrewsbury gave him at his baptizinge, when he is 21.—My very loving brother Mr. Francis Parker a ring of gold set with a ruby, which I have usually worn. Wife Mary executrix. Tuition of children to Mary Parker. Proved 10 April, 1616. Inventory, annexed, made 4th January 1615-16, of John Parker the elder of Lees Hall esq. (*Lichfield Registry.*)

1615-16. 22 March, 13 James. Inquisition taken at Chesterfield *post mortem* John Parker esq.—Seized of capital messuage called Le Lees Hall in Norton, &c., now in the occupation of Mary Parker, widow. Also of certain water-wheels called Sithe Wheeles or Cuttler Wheeles—Died at Norton 25th Dec. now last.—John Parker his son and heir, who is under age, viz. of the age of six years and more. The capital messuage lands &c. were held of Charles Blithe esq. as of his manor of Norton. The premises in Sheffield held of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, as of his manor of Sheffield.

1616. 25 May, 14 James. Inquisition at Chesterfield *p.m.* John Parker of Little Norton co. Derby, yeoman. Seized of a messuage and lands, 40 acres, in Little Norton and Norton, late the lands of Anthony Babington esq. deceased. By deed 22nd Aug., 43 Eliz. 1601, he had enfeoffed Henry Bright of Whirlor, John Staniforth of Darnall, Gabriel Parker of the Oakes, and George Bullas of Nepesend co. York, yeomen, of all the said messuages, lands, &c., to hold, as to one third part, to the use of John Parker junior son of the said J. P. and Dionysia his wife, for their lives, and the life of the longer liver, and their heirs male; remainder to George Parker 2nd son of the said John Parker senior, remainder to William Parker 3rd son of said John Parker senior; remainder to right heirs of J. P. junior. As to residue of premises, to John Parker senior for life; remainder to John Parker

- junior; remainder to George and William P.; remainder to right heirs of J. P. junior. Premises containing 40 acres were held of Charles Blyth esq. as of his manor of Norton in free socage, and rent of 8s. 3d. per annum, suit of court of the manor twice a year, and were of the value beyond reprises of 40s. Lands formerly Babington's held of the king as of his Honour of Tickhill, annual value 30s. John Parker senior died 12th April 13th James (1615), and John P. junior his son and next heir, aged 38 years and more at the time of the death of his father.
1618. April 20th, 16th James. Inquisition at Sleaford, co. Lincoln, *post mortem* Robert Parker, late of Burton-Pedwardine, co. Lincoln, yeoman. He died 26th January last before the taking of this inquisition, at Burton aforesaid. Judith Parker, aged 18 and more, Susan P. aged 17 and a half, Ann P. aged 14 and more, Alice P. aged 12 and more at the death of their father. (*Miscell. Inq* : Part 4, No. 96.)
1620. 11 April, 18 James. Bond from James Bullock of Bewcheif co. Derby gent. to Leonard Gill of Norton, yeoman, for performance of covenants in indenture then dated.—Witnesses, Wm. Plessington, Leonard Webster, Ja : Creswick, Wm. Lee.
1621. 7th Sept., 19th James. Inquisition, at Derby, *post mortem* Robert Parker yeoman, deceased. Found, that before the death of the said Robert Parker, Thomas Parker his father was seized of a messuage and lands in Kirke Ireton, and enfeoffed Samuel Parker and Thomas Toples to the use of the said Robert his then son and heir apparent. Said Thomas P. died 28th Aug. 12th James (1614); and afterwards, on the 6th January 17th James (1619-20), Robert Parker died without heirs of his body. Messuage &c. were held of the king, as of his manor of Wirksworth. Alice Cooper, widow, Elizabeth Valance wife of Luke

Valauce, and Anne Twigge, wife of Henry Twigge, were sisters and heirs of the said Robert Parker, and daughters and heirs of the said Thomas Parker.

1625. Roll of Subsidies 1st Charles, Derbyshire. Perwiche.

* William Parker gent., in goods, £4 10s. 8d.

1628. 24 Nov., 4 Charles. Deed between John Parker the elder of Little Norton co. Derby, yeoman, of the one part and Gabriel Parker* of Hymesworth in Great Norton, and Thomas Parker of Holmesfield in the aforesaid county, yeoman, of the other part. The said John Parker the elder "as well for the establishing of his lands and tenements and of his inheritance in the posteritie name kindred and bloude of him the said John, as also for the advancement and preferment of John Parker his eldest sonne, and for a joynture to bee made to and for Anne now wife of the said John Parker the elder, in case shée fortune to survive the said John her husband," &c., enfeofed the said Gabriel and Thomas in messuages, lands, &c., in Little Norton, and Great Norton, now or late in the tenure of the said John Parker the elder and of George Parker his brother, a moiety thereof to be held to the use of said John Parker the elder for his life, and after his decease then to the use of said John Parker the younger, eldest son of him the said John Parker, the feoffor, his heirs and assigns; except and reserved to the said Anne Parker "one parler and one chamber in the nowe mansion house of the said John meete and fitt for hir the said Ann to lodge and dwell in."—the other moiety of the premises to the use of the said John Parker the feoffor until such time as

* 5 May 1618. Feoffment. Gabriel Parker of the Oakes in par. Norton, co. Derby, yeoman, to Thomas Hudson of Hymsworth in the same parish, yeoman,—£16—an acre of land parcel of the Oakes meadow in Norton. Witnesses, Willm Blythe—Edward Stevant—Edward Hudson—J. Creswicke.

the said John Parker the younger shall be married, then to him. Witnesses (*inter alios*) George Parker, William Parker,

[Date effaced.] Will of John Parker esq. of Norton—to be buried at Norton—Anne my wife—daughter Anne, then under 18, to have gilt bason and ewer—sister Elizabeth Cave—nephew John Strelley, son of Henry Strelley, gent.

Inventory, annexed, of John Parker esq. who died 25th December 1630. [Much of this will is eaten away and effaced.] (*Lichfield registry.*)

1631. 31 Aug., 7 Charles. Inquisition at Chesterfield *p. m.* John Parker gent. deceased.—Seized of Lees hall in Norton, &c., water wheels called Sythe Wheels in Norton.—Mary Parker widow deceased.—Tithes of grain, hay, wool, lamb, woods, &c., lately purchased by said John Parker of Francis Parker of London gent.—Said John Parker on 25th Dec. 1630 made his will.—Anne wife and Anne dau. of said J. P. —Appointed said Anne his wife and his kinsman (*cognatum suum*) John Bullocke son and heir of John Bullocke of Norton esq. and William Blythe of Norton-lees yeoman, executors. Died at Lees hall 25 Dec. 1630.—Ann P. dau. and heir, at time of inquisition aged two years and four months.—Ann widow of J. P. is now at Lees hall "*in plena villa.*"

1632. 19th June, 8 Charles. Deed between John Parker, the elder, of Little Norton, in the parish of Norton, co. Derby, yeoman, and Anne his wife, and John Parker the younger of Little Norton, yeoman, son and heir apparent of the said John the elder on the one part and John Morwood of the Okes in the county of York gent. and Edward Urton alias Steeven, of Hymsworth in said co. of Derby, yeoman, on the other part.

In consideration of a marriage intended to be had and solemnized between said John Parker the younger and Elizabeth Roberts, dau. of Geoffrey Roberts gent. deceased,* and for a jointure for the said Elizabeth in case she should survive the said John Parker the younger, and for a jointure to be likewise made for the said Anne, in case she survives the said John Parker the elder her husband, it was agreed to levy a fine of all the messuages lands &c. of the said John Parker the elder and Anne, and John Parker the younger, in Little Norton and Norton aforesaid, such fine to ensure as to "the Hall or Fierhouse† of the nowe mansion house of the said John Parker the elder in Little Norton aforesaid with the entry leading into the same, the parlor on the south side of the said hall, the chambers over the said hall parlor and entry the buttery and milkhouse adjoining to the said hall, all the outhouses and buildings standing on the south side of the said fould, the moitie or one halfe of the kitchen, the

* "The marriage with Elizabeth Roberts brought the family of Parker into no very distant alliance with the Morewoods, one of the most ancient Hallamshire families, and who were at that time accumulating great wealth by commerce at London and in Derbyshire. She was also allied by her mother Gertrude Morewood with other families of gentry in and about Norton, or, more generally, in the country around Sheffield." (*Mr. Hunter, in letter to Mr. Jackson.*)

† This expression occurs in a deed, 6th July, 1680—"All that ancient messuage or firehouse, wherein one Christopher Moorhouse now dwelleth, and also one firehouse called Broomhouse, &c. Also all that ancient messuage or firehouse wherein one John Briggs now dwelleth &c., situate at Netherdate in the county of York."

In a paper "On the Sanitary State of England during the Middle Ages," by James Russell, M.D., Birmingham (*British Medical Journal*, No. 268, p. 169), it is said—"The house included a hall, often of considerable dimensions, to which indeed from its occupying the principal position in importance the inclusive term of '*domus*' or '*house*' was sometimes applied.....In the Middle Ages, the hall,—the '*great house place*'—was situated either on the ground floor, or frequently over a lower vaulted story, which was sometimes half sunk in the ground, and was variously used as a store room, brewery, or even when purposes of defence rendered it necessary, as a stable. In farm-houses it was appropriated to the use of the cattle. The hall, as already stated, was the chief feature in the edifice throughout the Middle Ages, and indeed after their close; hence, the term became vernacularly extended, in Saxon and Norman

moitie or one halfe of the threshing flore of the barne, and the moitie or one half of all foldes, curtelages, gardeines, and orchards, belonging to the said messuage or mansion house, and 11 closes of land called Wall storthe, Long storthe, Thistle storthe, Broomestorthe, Piggman storthe, Round storthe," &c., (being estimated to be half of all the said messtage lands &c.), to the use of said John Parker the elder for his life, and after his decease, then, as to the said hall parlor and entry, with the chambers over them, and the said buttery and milkhouse, to the use of said John Parker the younger and Elizabeth, during the life of the said Anne wife of the said John Parker the elder &c.,—remainder to the use of said John Parker the younger and his heirs male, by the said Elizabeth, remainder to William Parker, younger son of the said John Parker the elder and his heirs, remainder to the right heirs of the said John Parker the younger for ever. As to remainder of all said premises, being the other half, to the use of said John Parker the younger and of the said Elizabeth, in name of her jointure &c.,—remainder over to William, &c. Anne, wife of said John Parker elder, after his death, shall not only have out of the rents of five of the closes mentioned the yearly sum of £8, but also

times, to the entire of the mansion, a custom perpetuated to our own day..... In the hall of the Saxon theyne the fire was kindled in the centre of the hall; the smoke made its way out through an opening in the roof, or by the door, windows, or eaves of the thatch. The lord and his hearthmen sat by the same fire at which their repast was cooked, and at night retired to share the same dormitory, which served also as a Council-Chamber. Although the fire-places form a very interesting portion of existing remains of mediæval houses up to the beginning of the 14th century, the lord's *solar* was the only apartment excepting the kitchen, provided with this necessary accommodation. After that date fire-places increased in number. In the halls, as in the more humble dwellings, the fire was kindled on a hearth in the middle of the room, the smoke finding a vent through the louvre in the roof. Chimneys were unknown in cottages until the reign of Elizabeth—"

Richard Byrchett, of Pesemershe, in his will d. 24 July 1516 gives to Parnell his wife the chamber that she lyes in "and lyberte at y^e fyer in y^e house." (*Test. Vetust.* Vol. II. p. 785.)

quietly enjoy one parlour and a chamber called the New Parlour and New Chamber, for her habitation, and convenient way and passage to and from the same at all times during her life, for her jointure.

Witnesses: Rowland Morewood, Frances Robartes, Ja: Creswicke.

1637. January 23rd. Will of John Parker the elder, of Little Norton, in the parish of Great Norton, co. Derby, yeoman—my eldest son John Parker—my eldest daughter Ann Eyre*—my daughter Elizabeth Dungworth†—my daughter Jane Gest—my wife Ann Parker—my son William Parker—the latter sole executor. Proved at Lichfield by Wm. Parker 17th October 1638.

1637. 16 Oct., 13 Charles. John Hanson, of Hardwick, co. Derby gent. gives bond of £30 to prosecute grant of wardship and lease of lands of William Parker son and heir of John Parker yeoman, deceased, in the county of Derby. (Court of Wards and Liveries, Bonds, 65, page 214.)

1639. Nov. 29. John Parker, of Little Norton, yeoman, occurs as a trustee under a marriage settlement between John Barten the younger of Greenhill, yeoman, and Anne daughter of Humfrey Woodrove, of Woodsetts Dale in the parish of Norton.

1645. 29 April, 21 Charles. Will of Robert Parker, of Ruscoate, in par. Cardswell, co. Stafford, gent.—I have an estate of inheritance in a certain demesne mansion house called Hardwicke house, in co. Stafford—my brothers Francis, Roger, and Thomas Parker—wife

* She was the wife of Thomas Eyre, of Shatton, in the parish of Hope. Married at Sheffield 3rd Feb. 1629. (See *Dugdale's Visitation of Derby*. C. 34, fo. 66, in Coll. Arm.)

† Speaking of Morewood, a hamlet of the chapelry of Bradfield, Mr. Hunter says—"This, like its neighbour Dungworth, and indeed all the little hamlets throughout Hallamshire, had its resident family of its own name. The Dungworths removed from the neighbourhood about the time of James I." *Hallamshire*, page 273.

- Elizabeth—Raph Browne senr. of Meyre, gent. and James Creswell of Hardwicke, gent. exors. Proved at London 21st April 1646. (Twisse, 50.)
- 1650 24 March. Leonard Gill, of Norton, gent. and Edward Gill, of Carrhouse, in par. Rotherham gent. his son and heir apparent, to John Parker of Little Norton, yeoman. Conveyance of the freehold part of Clay Lands for £102.—Godfrey Froggatt gent. to deliver possession—Witnesses, G. Frogat, Robt. Stacie—Raph Turner—Peter Roades—Wm. Wadsworth—Possession delivered by G. Frogat, in presence of Thos. Biggen, Henry Rollinson, Edward Bigin—George Ross—William Bate—William Parker.
1666. 2nd Nov., 18 Charles II. Deed between John Parker of Little Norton yeoman, and William Parker, son and heir apparent of the said John, on the one part and Thomas Burley of Greenhill gent. James Bate of Greenhill, yeoman, and John Bright of Banner Crosse co. York, yeoman, of the other part. For £60 J. and W. P. mortgage Clay Lands. Possession given by Willm. Bate, Jo : Dand.
1670. 21st March, 22nd Chas. II. Deed between John Parker of Little Norton, yeoman, and William Parker of the same, son and heir apparent of the said John P. of the one part, and Thomas Burley of Grennhill in par. Norton, co. Derby, yeoman, and Robert Parkes of Knotcrosse in the parish of Ashover, co. Derby, yeoman, of the other part. In consideration of a marriage already had and solemnized between the said William Parker and Anne his now wife daughter of Edward Parkes of Higham in par. Sherland co. Derby yeoman, the said John Parker and William Parker granted &c. unto the said Thomas Burley and Robert Parkes all and every the messuages, lands, &c., which by John Parker the elder, late father of the said John Parker party thereto, deceased, and Anne

his late wife, and the said John Parker party thereto, were by indenture dated 19th June 8th Charles I. granted unto John Morewood then of the Oakes in the county of York gent. deceased, and Edward Urton *alias* Steeven, then of Hymsworth in the said co. of Derby, yeoman, in trust, situate in Norton and Little Norton, to hold to the said Burley and Parkes, as concerning the hall or firehouse of the now mansion house of the said John Parker in Little Norton (excepting way and passage for the said John Parker and Elizabeth now his wife, and his and their servants, through the said hall or firehouse to and from the new parlour and kitchen there), with the entry leading into the same hall or firehouse, the parlour on the south side of the hall, the chambers over the hall parlour and entry, the buttery and milkhouse adjoining to the same hall, all the houses and buildings (except the moiety of the stable standing on the south side of the fould belonging to the mansion house, the moiety or half of the kitchen, the moiety or half of the threshing floor of the barn, and the moiety or half of all the foulds, curtilages, gardens, and orchards belonging to the said messuage or mansion house). And as concerning 11 closes, to the use of the said William Parker for life, after his decease to the use of Anne now wife of said Wm. Parker for her life, for jointure, with remainders, in default of issue, to Rowland Parker younger son of the said John Parker party thereto, remainder to John Parker son and heir apparent of the said Rowland Parker "younger"—remainder to Samuel Parker, second son of the said Rowland Parker "younger." Like uses as to the rest of the said estate. Witnesses, Edw. Parkes, Ben. Clarke, Jo: Hawden.

1671. 12 Feb. Deed between William Parker of Little Norton co. Derby, yeoman, on the one part and Cornelius

Clarke, of Great Norton in said co., esq. on the other, £12—demise of all that dwelling-house or tenement situate in or near L. N. aforesaid, and now in occupation of Mary Thornley, together with a croft or toft adjoining, for life of said Wm. Parker. Witnesses, Anthony Poynton, Wm. Biggin, Ben : Clarke.

1671. 6 March. Thomas Burley, James Bate, and John Bright, for £65 then due to them assign over their interest in last mortgage of Cornelius Clarke esq.

1672. 20 Aug., 24 Charles II. Deed between John Parker of Little Norton yeoman, and Anne his wife and James Bate of Greenhill, yeoman ;—for £67—demise of Lowigg Close, Great Meadow, and Hollow Meadow, to hold from 25th March next for 8 years. Witnesses, Jo : Dand, Tho. Barton, Richard Marsh.

1672. 10 Dec., 24 Charles II. Deed between John Parker of Little Norton, yeoman, and Cornelius Clarke of Norton esq. Recites that Leonard Gill and Edward Gill, gentlemen, or one of them, by virtue of an indenture of lease and exchange dated 7th March 31st Eliz: made by one John Parker to Anthony Blythe esq. deceased, stood possessed of one part of a close called Clay Lands in Norton for remainder of long terms of years which afterwards passed to Parker, and he, for £18 paid by Clarke, assigned the said Clay Lands, then in the tenure of Wm. Parker, to Clarke, for remainder of term of 700 and 600 years. Witnesses, Den. Nevile, Ben : Clarke, Arthur Dennis.

1672. 10 Dec. Deed between John and William Parker of Little Norton, co. Derby, yeomen, and Cornelius Clarke, of Great Norton esq. For £64, conveyance of Clay Lands, containing 3a.—Indemnity against claim to dower of Elizabeth, now wife of said John Parker, and Anne now wife of said William Parker. Witnesses, Den. Nevile, John Dixon.

1675. April 15th. Will of George Parker, of Park-hall, co. Stafford, esq.,—to be buried in the chancel at Caves-wall, near my late deceased wife—my 5 children, Anne, being widow, William, Thomas*, Robert, and Elizabeth Sleigh—to my daughter Levinge a silver can with cover affixed, which was given me by the Countess of Rutland—my daughter Parker, of Park-hall—my daughter Parker, of Leeke—my daughter Parker, of London. William and Thomas executors. Proved at Lichfield 11th April, 1676.
1678. 24 August, 30th Charles II. Will of John Parker, of Little Norton, co. Derby, yeoman.—William Parker and Rowland Parker, my sons 30s. each, in full, having already preferred them—Philip Challner,† my son-in-law, and Elizabeth his wife my daughter—Ann and Elizabeth my daughters-in-law, 10s.—to Thomas Burnley, of Grennell, in the parish of Norton, gent., 20s. as a legacy—John, Samuel, Phillip, William, and Sara, children of Rowland Parker my son—Thomas Burley, executor.
- Inventory taken 5th Sept., 1678, at £128 2s. 11d. Bond for the due administration &c. from Roland Parker, of Norton, and Joshua Barton, of Greenhill, clerk, conditioned that if the said R. Parker and Joshua B., the former son of John Parker, and the latter uncle to the children of Roland Parker, &c.
1681. July 4. Bond, Roland Parker, of Greenhill, yeoman, to Thomas Fletcher, of Holmehirst, to pay £4 on 4th July, 1683.
1682. Benjamin Parker nominated as one of the first "Brethren" of the borough of Derby, (an office between the

* Thomas Parker, of Leek, co. Stafford, father of Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of Macclesfield. His lordship in his will, 1723, mentions "the Parkers of Park Hall, my grandfather's seat, where his great grandson, the grandson of my father's elder brother, now lives."

† "At Darnall resided for many generations a respectable but not opulent family whose name was Chaloner or Chalner." (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, page 254.)

aldermen and the capital burgesses) in the charter 5th Sept., 34 Charles II.

1683. 24 March, 31 Charles II. Lease from Ann Parker of Little Norton in par. Norton, co. Derby, widow, to William Parker the younger of Jordanthorpe in the said parish of Norton, of the hall or firehouse of the mansion or messuage house of William Parker, yeoman, deceased, late husband to the said Ann, in Little Norton, excepting way and passage to and for Edward Parker son and heir apparent of the said William Parker late owner thereof, when he the said Edward Parker and his family shall hereafter have occasion to make use thereof, that is to say, by over and through the said hall or firehouse to and from the new parlour and kitchen there, with the entry leading into the said hall or firehouse and the parlour on the south side of the hall, the chambers over the hall parlour and entry, and the milkhouse and buttery adjoining to the said hall, the moiety of the stable standing on the south side of the fould, the moiety of the kitchen, the moiety of the thrashing floor of the barn, and the moiety of all foulds, curtilages, gardens, and orchards belonging to the said mansion or messuage house, all the remainder of the said mansion, 11 closes of land called Wall storth, Long storth, Thistle storth, Broomstorth, Pigman storth, Roundstorth, Hoolestorth, Littlefield, Great meadow, Below meadow, and Lowedge, belonging to the said mansion, and now in the tenure of the said Ann Parker, from 24th March for 21 years, if the said Ann Parker shall so long live. Rent £19 10s. yearly. Covenant by Ann Parker that she will allow all military taxes as may be levied upon the premises by Act of Parliament for the use and service of His Majesty, and likewise will discharge the charges of her part finding of a foot-soldier in arms, and pay at the respective

- musters during the said term chief rent, &c. Witnesses, Robt. Parker, James Bate, William Bull.
1683. June 18. Bond, Rowland Parker, of Greenhill, yeoman, to Robert Brownill, of Heeley, to pay £12 on 2nd Feb. next ensuing.
1688. April 3rd. Bond, Rowland Parker, of Norton, yeoman, to Sarah Bullock, of Chesterfield, widow, for £5 5 0.—Witnesses, Phil. Fanshawe, Ralph Adderley.
1693. Oct. 2nd. Rowland Parker, of the parish of Norton, co. Derby, yeoman, grants to John Parker, son and heir apparent of him the said Rowland Parker, for £119, all his lands and tenements at Greenhill and Woodseates, on condition that he pay certain debts, &c., according to schedule.
1695. 20 Nov., 7 Wm. III. Deed between Edward Parker, of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, gent., of the one part, and William Parker, of Little Norton, of the other part. Lease of a messuage, lands, and premises, in L. N., in the occupation of said Wm. Parker; a cottage or tenement, croft, and orchard, in L. N., in the occupation of Joseph Parker. To hold from 25th March next for 7 years, at £40 10 rent. Covenant by William Parker to pay rent. Covenant by said Edward Parker to pay all public taxes, &c., together with the duty for such part of the said premises as are held of the manor of Tickhill. Witnesses, Joseph Ranby, Fran : Parkes.
1698. Oct. 31. John Parker, of Greenhill, in par. Norton, co. Derby, yeoman (reciting a deed of 2nd October, 1693, whereby Rowland Parker, father of the said John, conveyed certain messuages and 35 acres of land at Greenhill and Woodseats, in the parish of Norton, heretofore the lands and premises of Elizabeth, late wife of the said Rowland and mother of the said John Parker, of the yearly value of £20),

in consideration of a marriage now had and solemnized between the said John Parker and Mary his wife, the daughter of William Staniforth, of Mosborough Moreside, in the parish of Eckington, co. Derby, sicklesmith, grants to the said Wm. Staniforth and Edmund Greaves, of Braddoe, in the parish of Hope, chandler, certain lands and tenements at Greenhill, to the use of the said Mary and John for life; remainder to their issue in tail male; remainder to the use of the said John Parker's last will. Witnesses, Marm: Carver, Thomas Boulsover, Martha Bolsover.

1701. April 1st. Will of John Parker, of Greenhill, in the parish of Norton, co. Derby, yeoman—my son, John Parker—my daughter, Elizabeth Parker—my wife, Mary Parker—my executors, Samuel Stannyforth and Edmund Greaves—my brothers, Samuel Parker and Phillip Parker, and sister, Sarah Parker. Proved at Lichfield 12th November, 1701.

1701. April 29. Tuition: Thomas Holden of Carburton, yeo., William Cooper of Budby, yeo., and Isaac Marshall of Palethorpe, yeo., bound. Conditioned, to educate, &c., Alice Parker, only daughter and heir of Elizabeth, the late wife of John Parker, who was formerly Elizabeth Cooke, late of Budby, deceased, 'till she is 18 years old.—(*Mansfield Peculiar*. From G. W. Marshall, LL.D.)

1703. 7th Jany. Lease from Edward Parker, of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, gent., to Joshua Calton, of Little Norton, yeoman, of a messuage, &c., at L. N., then in the occupation of said J. Calton, and a cottage or tenement in the occupation of Wm Parker. Witnesses, Phillip Parker, Jasper Rhodes.

1709. July 20. Sarah Hall, of Greenhill, widow, and Alice, her daughter, grant to William Joanes, of Greenhill, cutler, a cottage and lands in the occupation of John

Parker, Mary Parker, or his assigns. Witnesses, Martha Parker, Mary Parker, Thos. Jones.

1713. 2nd April. Will of Edward Parker, of Birmingham—sick and weak in body—recites that by his marriage settlement he had reserved a power of charging his estate in Little Norton with the payment of any sum or sums not exceeding £200 for the portions of his younger children—gave to Wm. Heatley of Birmingham, shortcutler, all his messuage, lands, &c., in Little Norton for 21 years, to commence after the decease of the survivor of him the said Edward Parker and Allyn his wife, upon trust out of the rents &c., to raise £200 for the portion, maintenance, and education of his 5 younger children, viz: for his daughter Ann £50, son Edward £35, son George £35, dau. Allyn £40, son Benjamin £40. Allyn his wife Extrix. Witnesses, John Sheldon, George Anderton, John Watkins.

Copy of an Indenture (*undated*) between John Parker, of Birmingham, co. Warwick, short cutler, of the 1st part, Wm. Higgs of Birmingham clerk, 2nd part, Gervas Nevile, of Chevet, co. York, esq., 3rd part, and Cavendish Nevile, vicar of the parish church of Norton, co. Derby, 4th part. For £600, then paid to said John Parker by the said Cavendish Nevile, and for the further sum of £600 to be paid by the said Cavendish Nevile, John Parker conveys to Gervas Nevile, in trust for the said Cavendish Nevile, two messuages, lands, &c., at Little Norton, then in the occupation of Joshua Calton. Mentions Edward Parker deceased, late father of the said John Parker.

1723. 29th May. Will of Thomas Parker, "whom his majesty has been pleased to honour with the title of Earl of Macclesfield."*—Wife executrix—funeral without

* So created, 5th Nov., 1721.

ostentation at Shirburn—two daughters—recommend to my son that, if the male line of him and his sister fail, he will take care to remember the family of the Parkers, of Parkhall, which was my grandfather's seat, and where his great-grandson, the grandson of my father's elder brother now lives, with respect to the estate in Staffordshire. Two codicils. Testator died 28th April, 1732. Proved at London, 11th May, 1732, by Janetta Countess Dowager of Macclesfield relict of the deceased and sole executrix.

- 1735 19 May. Commission to George, Earl of Macclesfield the son, and administrator of the goods &c. of Janetta Countess Dowager of Macclesfield the sole executrix of Thomas late Earl of M. to administer *de bonis non*. (Bedford, 14. 3.)
1726. (Draft.) Deed between William Heatley, of Birmingham, co. Warwick, short-cutler, John Green of Birmingham baker, and Allen *alias* Ellen his wife, which said Allen *alias* Ellen is one of the younger children of Edward Parker formerly of Little Norton, co. Derby, ironmonger, and afterwards of Birmingham of the one part, and Cavendish Nevile, clerk, vicar of the parish church of Norton, co. Derby, of the other part. Recites an indenture of 2nd May, 7th King Wm. III. (1695), between the said Edward Parker of 1st part, William Turton of Clifford's Inn, London, gent., and John Pattison of London, haberdasher, of 2nd part, Henry Sedgewick, of Wild Green in par: Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, gent., and George Cator of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid, gent., of 3rd part, and Allyn Blackham, one of the daughters of Benjamin Blackham late of Sutton Coldfield yeoman deceased, of the 4th part, whereby a messuage of the said Edward Parker in Little Norton and all the closes, &c., thereunto belonging then in the tenure of Wm. Parker, and a cottage or

tenement with a croft and garden thereto belonging, in L. N., then in the possession of Joseph Parker, were settled to the uses to be declared by the will of the said Edward Parker. Recites will of the said E. P. 2nd April 12th Anne :—that Allyn his wife died before him ; and also that all the said five younger children (mentioned in the will) except the said Allen Green, were since also dead, whereby the said John Green in right of said Allen his wife was become legally entitled to the whole sum of £200. That said Cavendish Nevile about five or six years ago purchased the said property of John Parker son and heir apparent of the said Edward Parker deceased, and the said premises had been conveyed to Gervas Nevile late of Chevett, co. York, esq., since deceased, in trust for the said C. Nevile ; and the said John Parker had also allowed £200 out of the purchase money to discharge that amount charged upon the said premises by the will of the said Edward Parker.* That the said Allen *alias* Ellen

* It appears from "An account how J. Parker was paid for y^e estate bought of him by C. Nevile," that the price given was £1199.

Letter dated Birmingham, July 16, 1720, from Wm. Higgs to Revd. Cavendish Nevile, Vicar of Norton, in which he says,—“Mr. Rann, the gentn. whom I desired to write to you in my absence, but I find did not, has had a call to London and returned but last night. I have just now seen him, and he tells me y^t before he went, he made shift to light of an opportunity between two cockings to speak to Parker, who told him he must either take up more money or sell his estate, & y^t Mr. Offley had offered him £1000 for it. Your name was not mentioned, & Mr. Rann is resolved y^e next time he can catch him to bye at all adventures, as low as he can before y^e young Rake hears y^e price of land at present ; & if you do not like y^e bargain he has several Friends y^t have lately been in Exchange Alley y^t will leap at y^e estate at any rates,” &c.

22 Dec. 1720, from same,—“Parker bellows, & says he will have ample satisfaction for nonpayment of y^e money at y^e time.”

From Mr. S. Cox, Coleshill, to Revd. Cavendish Nevile.

6 Feb. 1722. “About Mich, I wrote to you at Norton and let you know that John Parker's brother was dead, and that his surviving sister was instituted to the whole money.” “I have laid out a great deal of money for boarding schooling & clothing Mrs. Parker.”.....“I was chosen and admitted Guardian to Mrs. Parker before a Judge.”

12 Sept. 1722. “As to the sister, I have both clothed & boarded her above a year, & am yet like to bee at the same expence 'till shee can yet a

Green had then arrived at the age of 21 years, and was intermarried with the said John Green party to these presents. The said John Green and Allen *alias* Ellen his wife for £50, and £150 paid at and before the execution thereof did thereby release the premises from that charge.

1748. 10 Nov. The Rev. Cavendish Nevile (who died 18th Feby., 1749) by his will of this date devised his estate at Norton to Sir Lionel Pilkington of Stanley, co. York, bart., Godfrey Wentworth of Woolley co. York, esq., Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, co. Derby, esq., and his brother Sandford Nevile, in trust to sell. Names his dau: Ann N., then under 21, and unmarried (she died May, 1755, unmarried)—wife Katherine N.—brother Sandford N. (who died before the testator, and left no children)—children of John Lister, of Sissonby co. Leicester esq., by Dorothy his wife, testator's niece—children of Wm. Nevile late of the city of York, eldest son of his uncle John Nevile deceased.
1749. 8 June. Indenture between John Parker, of Woodthorpe, gent., and John Parker the younger, eldest son and heir apparent of the said John Parker, &c.
1760. 5th March. Agreement, whereby John Beet of Chevet, steward or agent on behalf of Katherine Nevile, widow, and Sir Lionel Pilkington of that place bart.

service, but have laid out no money upon the boy's account, John Parker having hitherto provided for him (hee is not like to live long, being far gone in a consumption) therefore I shall expect one halfe of the rent 'till wee see whether hee will live or dye."

22d Dec. 1722. "About Mr. Parker's sister. Her brother being now dead, the whole money is devolved upon her, & shee seemes an improveable Girle, & I would give her a suiteable education."

3d May, 1725. "I think Mrs. Parker is at age in June come Twelvemonth, and that Birmingham may be a suiteable place to pay the remainder of her fortune."

21st June 1725. "Soon after my last letter Mrs. Parker sent mee word shee should bee of age within a very little time. I sent to Sutton Coldfield (where shee was born) for a certificate, & thereby it appeares shee was there baptized 2nd June 1704."

2nd May 1726.—"Mrs. Parker is married lately."

sells to Isaac Biggin of Little Norton and John Rose of Whitelane end in par: Eckington co. Derby, farmers, for £1,560* the freehold estate with the dwelling houses &c. belonging late Revd. Cav. Nevile with a little Spring wood called "Jonset Wood" adjoining the bottom of the said estate, along with the heirlooms now remaining in one of the dwelling-houses wherein the said Isaac Biggin then dwelt.

1764. 13 April. Indenture between John Parker of Woodthorpe and John Parker the younger, of the same place, of the 1st part, George Oates and Samuel Oates, both of Leeds, merchants of 2nd part, and Alice Marshall of Leeds, spinster, of 3rd part.

Reciting that a marriage was intended, by the permission of God, to be shortly had and solemnized between the said John Parker the younger and the said Alice Marshall.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these presents shall come, THOMAS BROWNE esquire, Garter Principal King of Arms, and ISAAC HEARD esquire, Norroy King of Arms of the north parts of England from the river Trent northwards, send greeting. WHEREAS John Parker of Grey Stones in the county of York gent. late of Woodthorpe in the said county, son of John Parker of Norton in the county of Derby gent. whose father Rowland Parker was also of Norton aforesaid, and an officer in the army of King Charles the first during the Civil wars,† hath represented

* Estate ... £1450
Timber... 110

1560

† This statement, for the insertion of which in the grant the authority is not now known, appears open to question. The parents of this Rowland Parker were married 9th July 1632, and his two elder brothers, John and William, were baptized respectively 23rd June 1633 and 11th October 1635. Rowland was baptized January 8th 1640-1; and supposing him to have been not quite an infant at that date, this would not allow of his being of sufficient age to have held a commission in the royal army.

unto the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Scarbrough deputy with the royal approbation to the Most Noble Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that his family have borne for armorial ensigns, Argent, a chevron gules between three mullets, on a chief azure three buck's heads* caboshed, and for crest a talbot's head collared ; but not finding them duly recorded in the Herald's Office, he requested the favor of his lordship's warrant for our granting and confirming the said arms, with such variations as may be necessary, to be borne by him and his descendants according to the laws of arms, and that the same, with his family pedigree, may be registered in the College of Arms. AND FORASMUCH as his Lordship did by warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the second day of November instant authorize and direct us to grant and confirm to the said John Parker such arms and crest accordingly. KNOW YE THEREFORE that we the said Garter and Norroy, in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl of Scarbrough, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted under the great seal of Great Britain, do by these presents grant and confirm to the said John Parker the Arms following, that is to say, Argent, a chevron pean between three mullets sable, on a chief azure as many buck's heads caboshed or : And for the Crest, on a wreath of the colours, a talbot's head couped argent, eared gules, collared pean, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted ;

* "Families using this name of office as their surname are found in every part of the kingdom ; indeed wherever there was a *park* there might be a *parker* : and the person holding that office would be likely to transmit the word to his posterity as their surname, when the convenience of such an invariable adjunct to the name began to be felt." (Hunter.) In the hundred of Beckingtree, Essex, John le Parker held half a hide of land by the serjeanty of keeping the park of the king and the Outwood, worth yearly half a mark. Richard the 3rd granted to Thomas Savile the office of *parker* of Belgrave, within the Isle of Axholme, and *palicer* of the same.

"What shall he have that kill'd the deer ?
 His leather skin and horns to wear.
 Take thou no scorn to wear the horn ;
 It was a crest 'ere thou wast born.
 Thy father's father wore it ;
 And thy father bore it ;
 The horn, the horn, the lusty horn
 Is not a thing to laugh to scorn."
As You Like It. Act iv.

to be borne by him the said John Parker gent. and his descendants, with their due and proper differences, according to the laws of arms, without the let or interruption of any person or persons whatever. IN WITNESS &c., 10th November, A.D. 1775.

1778. Dec. 29. Will of John Parker of Graystones, in the parish of Sheffield, co. York, gentn.,—my nephews Matthew, William, and John Webster, £20 apiece—my half-brother William Sharmon my wearing apparel and £10, and £10 a year for life—my daughter Mary wife of Revd. Rowland Hodgson; my dau. Sarah wife of George Woodhead, £1,700 each, over and above what I have given them in my life—residue to my son John Parker—he sole executor. Mentions the real estates devised to him by the will of the late John Woodrove gentn.* Proved at York 12th June 1779.

1790. Sep. 26. Will of John Parker of Woodthorpe, in parish of Handsworth, co. York, esq.†—By a deed and bond

* 1718. 10th Sept. Will of John Woodrove, of Woodthorpe, in par. Hannsworth co. York gent.—“being not very well in body, but of sound mind.”—To my kinswoman Mrs. Hannah Cade, lands &c. at Woodthorpe, Sheffield, Crooks, and Lidge Yate, Hallam, Graystones, Stanington, fee-farm rents at Bishop Wilton, lands at Hathersidge co. Derby, &c., for life—remainder to her children—remainder to my kinsman John Parker (son of John Parker, late of Greenhill, co. Derby, deceased) and his issue in tail—remainder to Wm. Jessop of Broomehall esq. for life—remainder to James Jessop gent. son of said Wm. Jessop in fee—my kinswoman Elizabeth Parker sister to the said John Parker the son £1 1 0—To said John Parker all his interest in property at Woodseats-Dale, in par. Norton—To my cousin Philip Parker 20s.—To Mary wife of Sampson Bayley, of Sheffield, 20s.—and to her son Samuel, 20s.—Mrs. Cade extrix and residuary legatee—Witnesses—Saml. Staniforth—Hen : Waterhouse—Edm : Waterhouse—

Mr. Woodrove was buried 26 Feb. 1718.

† 1761. March 4. John Parker esq., of Woodthorpe, appointed by Edward Duke of Norfolk Steward of his Manor of Sheffield in the Liberty of Hallamshire.

1768. July 30. Same appointed by Robert Earl of Holderness steward of his courts leet, baron, and other courts of Aston and Wales.

1772. May 25. Same appointed by Edward Duke of Norfolk for the manor of Worksop.

1777. Nov. 10. Same appointed by the Trustees of Charles Howard esq. commonly called Earl of Surrey, for the Sheffield courts.

The above John Parker was admitted of Lincoln's Inn 23 January 1746. Called to the Bar there 13 April 1752. Invited to the Bench of that Society 12th Feb. 1776 but declined. Died 6 January 1794.

dated 2nd day of this instant Sept. upon a marriage then intended (and since taken effect) between Mr. John Ellison of Thorne* and my dau. Harriet, I became engaged to pay as a marriage portion £5,000.—to my dau. Maria £3,200 and a further £2,000.—to my son George, estate in the parishes of Addle, Horsforth, and Guiseley, co. York, which I purchased of Sir Wadsworth Busk, £3,000 at 21, and one of the two Tontine Inn Shares for which he is nominee—Wife Alice, coach and chaise and harness and use of household goods, plate, &c.—my wife by deed dated 21st Sept. inst. hath appointed to me and my heirs her real estates lying at Horsforth, Brookfoot, and Cookridge, Asholt, and Yeadon, in the parishes of Horsforth, Addle, Guiseley, and Otley, co. York, devises them to his said son George—residue of estates real and personal to his son Hugh†—both then under age. Wife and brother-in-law George Woodhead‡ Exors. Proved at York 17th April 1794. Witnesses, John Stacey—H. Cheney—George Littlewood.

1837. Will of George Parker, of Streetthorpe, co. York, dated 25 May 1837—my dear wife Diana Elizabeth—our two sons—my brother Hugh Parker esq.—my brothers-in-law George Cooke esq. and Richard Harvey Cooke esq.—Witnesses Thomas Walker—James Dunhill—John Crawshaw—Proved at York 6 Nov. 1839.

* See pedigree of Ellison, in Hunter's *South Yorkshire* Vol I. p. 179. Mr. Ellison died in 1810, and his widow 27 October, 1849.

† Admitted of Lincoln's Inn 12th June 1790. Called to the Bar 21st June 1797. Died 15 Nov. 1861. (See Biographical Memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* : of that year.) His eldest son, the Right Hon. John Parker, was admitted of Lincoln's Inn 3rd Feb., 1821, and called to the Bar 30th June, 1824. Representative in Parliament for Sheffield from 1832 to 1852. Died 5th Sept., 1881, in the 82nd year of his age. (See Biographical Notice of him in "The Reliquary," Vol. 22, p. 139.)

‡ George Woodhead esq. of Highfield, in par. Sheffield, died 17 Nov. 1813, aged 81. Sarah his wife, sister to John Parker, esq., of Woodthorpe, died 15th June, 1813, aged 80. (*Mon. Ins. : Hansworth Church.*)

1854. Will of Diana Elizabeth Parker, of Streetthorpe co. York, widow.—my son George Parker—my grand-daughter Diana Parker—my brothers Colonel Richard Harvey Cooke, and the Rev. Harry Cooke—my son Henry Yarborough Parker—he sole executor—Witnesses, R. Dudley Baxter—Robert Hall—Proved at York 20th March 1854.

The Stained Glass at Norbury Manor House.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

BESIDES the six circles representing the Months of which we have already written—Vol. IV., p. 152—there is in one of the windows of the entrance hall another of somewhat larger size, but of entirely different character and workmanship. The subject represented is “The Scourging of our Lord.” It gives evidence of considerable skill on the part of the artist who painted it; though the colouring differs but slightly from the others. The colours used are a grey, one or two shades of brown, yellow, and olive. Unfortunately the glass has been broken, and there is consequently an ugly lead nearly through the centre. In knowledge of anatomy and power of drawing it is a remarkable contrast to the poor and inelegant draughtsmanship of the Months, and there is no doubt at all that, while they are of English manufacture, this came from Holland, and is probably of the middle of the sixteenth century, during which period copies of the works of the great artists of the time were made. The question may arise, “How did glass of this class get to a place so remote as Norbury must have been at that time?” The answer may be supplied by the statement that a certain George Sandys* paid a visit to Rome some time in 1611

* A Relation of a Journey Begun, an. Dom., 1610, in Four Bookes, &c. The Fourth Edition. London: printed for Andrew Crooke, 1637. Dedi. to P. Charles.

(8 James I.). He there met Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Norbury, who had resided there with Cardinal Allen since 1572. Mr. Sandys says :—"Having stayed there foure days (as long as I durst), secured by the faith and care of Master *Nicolas Fitz-Herbert*, who accompanied me in surveying all the antiquities and glories of that City," he then set out on his return journey for England. What more natural than that he should be made the bearer of some such small matters as a pane or two of painted glass? This may have been the case. It is certain Nicholas never returned home; he was drowned in Italy in the year following. It is well known that at this period numerous Flemish and German glass painters visited Italy. There is in "*Les Arts au Moyen Age*," by Paul Lacroix, at p. 271, an engraving of a circular pane similar in character to the one at Norbury, both in size and style of work, executed by a Flemish artist known as "*Dirk de Harlem*," in the latter half of the fifteenth century. It is *The Crowning with Thorns*. A reference to Plate I.—which is given full size—will show that the painter possessed considerable knowledge of the mode of scourging, though he was not quite sure; so he represents the act as being performed by the *lictors* in two ways, so as to save his credit. The whip is a true *horribile flagellum*; but the birch rod! that is certainly a truly Dutch idea, as are also the spectators of the scene. There is the inevitable dog in the background, too. The architecture is decidedly classic, and quite in character with the times in which we believe this was painted, and here again it agrees with that by Dirk de Harlem. This piece of glass also shows that the art of the glass painter was on the wane; it is an attempt at too much, consequently, like all such attempts, a failure. The art of the glass painter was a purely decorative one; and as soon as this fact was forgotten, and the domain of the painter on canvas was invaded, it lost its conventional character in the attempt to produce on glass what that material was not adapted to represent. Then the art died out, and was for centuries a lost art. We have mentioned a broken piece of glass on which is a representation of the "*Nativity*," executed in the same style

as "The Scourging," but it is so damaged that we have made no copy of it.

To most readers of this journal the heraldic glass still remaining at Norbury Manor will have most interest, and we have given coloured copies of all—with one exception—on the annexed plates. We make no apology for doing so, seeing that in a few more years these fragile things may share the fate of so many that used to be in the windows, but which are there no longer; and we may take this opportunity of suggesting that where possible, all heraldic glass should be copied and placed in some such permanent keeping as the pages of works like this Journal, for the convenience of succeeding genealogists and topographers. Those who have in any way been associated with either of these branches of family or county history know how extremely difficult it has become in many instances to determine what is correct or otherwise in the many careless and blundering lists and blazonings of arms. Great numbers have been broken or stolen which were described and *tricked* by Ashmole and others; and the few that now remain are in a more or less dilapidated condition. How they rattle and creak when the wind blows, so loose are they; what holes there are in them where they have been bobbed through by some brush with a stupid at the other end of the handle! signs, these, that there is no time to lose if the scanty remains are to be placed beyond the reach of suchlike various destructive influences, and preserved for the benefit of those who will come after us.

In the entrance hall are two circles, one of which is represented on Plate II.; of the other we give no plate, because it contains only the same arms as those on the dexter side of this plate. Referring to it, we see it contains on the dexter half the arms of Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, who appears to have had two wives; his first wife was Ann Eyre, heiress of Padley; of his second wife we can learn nothing, either from existing records or from the arms here emblazoned. It consists of four grand quarterings, each of which is quarterly of four. The first and fourth contains the arms of Fitzherbert,





G. Baileys

REHODE & SONS, 23, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, & DERRY.

SS IN NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.

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FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



REYNOLDS & SONS LONDON & GERRY.



BEWDS & SONS, LONDON & DERBY.

W. H. Miller.

ANCIENT PICTURED GLASS IN NORBURY MANSION HOUSE.

ancient and modern ; the second and third are—1, Ridware ; 2, Wadshelf ; 3, Falconer ; 4, Venables ; over all, on an inescutcheon, Cotton, these being the arms of Maud Cotton, an heiress, who brought Hamstall Ridware, Co. Stafford, into the family. The sinister side of the shield is parted per pale. 1 and 4 Padley ; 2 and 3 Eyre ; then 1 and 4 *argent*, 2 and 3 *sable* ; over all a bend *gules*, charged with three annulets *or*. So far we have been unable to discover to whom these arms belong. Another window, also in the entrance hall, contains the Fitzherbert arms, impaling Bothe. This was Alice Bothe, dau. of Sir Henry Bothe, of Arleston, Barrow-on-Trent, and first wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert (reign Henry IV.) ; his second wife was Isabella Ludlow ; Fig. 1.

In a window in the kitchen are the arms of Cockayne and Herthul, quarterly, impaling Vernon. (Fig 2). In a window in the panelled parlour are two shields—(Fig. 3) Fitzherbert impaling Brereton, *argent*, two bars, *sable* ; and (Fig 4) Fitzherbert impaling *gules*, the chief imperfect ; arms unknown. These are all figured on Plate III.

In the kitchen windows are the arms of Richard Lyster, of Rowton, Co. Salop, impaling the arms of Agnes, dau. of Ralph Fitzherbert, Plate IV. These arms have been either incorrectly described in *Flower's Visitation of Derbyshire*, of 1569, as quoted in *Churches of Derbyshire*, or there is some confusion as to the name. There was a family formerly living at Little Chester who bore such as are described in the work just named, viz., Ermine, on a fesse *sable*, 3 mullets *argent*. This may have been a branch of the same family, whose arms were differenced by a fesse. Whether this be so or not we have no means of ascertaining ; there appears to be no record of the Listers of Little Chester earlier than 1592, whereas the Richard Lyster, whose arms we have copied from the glass, lived in the reign of Edward IV.

Also in the kitchen windows are the arms, Plate V. These appear to be Kniveton impaling Montgomery, being John Kniveton's, of Mercaston, who married Margaret (or Joan) Montgomery.

The arms on Plate VI. have been so much broken that we are unable to say anything certain about them. We cannot find any connexions of the Swinnertons or Fitzherberts who bore arms that in any way agree with these fragments. There remains nothing of the charge on the dexter side, except the upper arm of a cross flory, which appears to have been debruised by a fesse ; it can scarcely be intended for Swinnerton, *argent*, a cross formée flory *sable*, debruised with a fesse *gules*, because the portion of the cross is *argent* ; besides, what appears like a fesse may only be a hole mended as we see it ; and if so, then the charge would be simply a cross flory, or more correctly, *azure* ; a cross flory *argent*. The sinister side is quite as perplexing. What remains is *gules* ; a cross crosslet, *or*. There may have been a chief, or two more crosses crosslet. The names on the ribbon appear to be Henry Fulham, or Fuljam, Elton Oughton, and perhaps Rebekah Douley, of Elford ; but the glass has been so often broken and mended that it is difficult to say that there are not portions of several names. It will be as well to state that the shield (Plate V.) is inverted in the window, we suppose in order to place the fragment with which one corner is patched the right way up. It will also have been observed that in Fig. 3 (Plate III.) the Fitzherbert chief is inverted.

These are all the Heraldic glass at this time in the windows of Norbury Manor House. They form but a very small remnant of what were formerly there, judging from some accounts still existing. It is useless now to bemoan their loss ; much of it was destroyed in the civil wars, and perhaps quite as much by the indifference of owners and carelessness of servants.

A good deal of stained and painted glass still remains both in churches and private mansions, many pieces being of great antiquity, and having interesting histories attached to them ; and it would be a good thing if members of the various societies which now exist for the preservation of ancient objects would make use of the printer's art for their preservation, so that these things which are often the only connecting links with the men and women of the past, may be preserved to interest and inform those of the future.



J. Bailey

REMPSE & SONS, LONDON & DERRY.

ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.



REMPPE & SONS, LONDON & DERRY.

W. S. S. S.

Notes on the Rectors of Staveley.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

SINCE the publication of the first and fourth volumes of the *Churches of Derbyshire*, which contain some account of the church and rectors of Staveley, certain additional notes have come into my hands respecting the Incumbents, chiefly through the courtesy of the Rev. J. D. Macfarlane, the present rector. The following is as complete a list of the rectors and patrons as I have been able to compile. Most of the notes are from the pen of that painstaking genealogist, the late Mr. Swift, of Sheffield, and were written in the year 1848; his initials, W.S., are given in brackets after the paragraphs for which he is responsible.

- I. (*circa*) 1280. Nicholas Musard.
- II. 1300. Thomas de Querle; patron, the King, as guardian of the heirs of Nicholas Musard. On the death of N. M.
- III. 1309. Robert de Wodehouse, sub-deacon, placed in custody of the living, then sequestered, by mandate of the archdeacon. Patron, Ralph de Frecheville.
- IV. 1315. John de *Horton* (?); patron, Ralph de Frecheville. On the resignation of R. de W.
- V. 1325. Richard de Marnham, acolyte; patron, Sir John de Crombewell.
- VI. 1344. John de Herdby; patron, Anker de Frescheville. On the death of R. de M.

- VII. 1349. Roger de Boston ; patron, Anker de Frescheville.
On the death of J. de H.
- VIII. 1371. William de Montgomery ; patron, Roger de Clifford, for this turn. On the death of R. de B.
- IX. 1387. Richard de Cleyolk ; patron, Anker de Frecheville. On the death of W. de M.
- X. . Richard Dawes.
- XI. 1444. William Stokes ; patron, the King, as guardian of Peter Frecheville, then under age. On the resignation of R. D.
- XII. . Peter Rothery. *Temp.* Henry VI.
- XIII. . Richard Wright.
- XIV. 1494. Richard Frecheville ; patron, Peter Frecheville. On the death of R. W.
- XV. 1528. John Bakewell ; patron, the King, on account of the minority of Peter, son and heir of John Frecheville. On the death of R. F.
- XVI. (1535). John Hewett. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
- XVII. 1539. John Laurence ; patron, Peter Frecheville. On the death of J. H.
- XVIII. 1547. Edward Key.
- XIX. (*circa*) 1607. Edward Birkbeck.
- XX. 1635. Roger Newham ; patron, John Frecheville. On the death of E. B.
- XXI. 1648. George Mason.
- XXII. 1653. Roger Steere. On the death of G. M.
- XXIII. 1662. Ralph Heathcote ; patron, Sir John Frecheville. On the death of R. S.
- XXIV. 1716. James Gisborne ; patron, Lord Cavendish. Prebend of Durham, 1742.
- XXV. 1759. Francis Gisborne ; patron, Hon. Richard Cavendish.
- XXVI. 1821. Richard Smith ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of F. G.
- XXVII. 1838. Bernard Moore ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of R. 'S.

XXVIII. 1847. James Duncan Macfarlane; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the resignation of B. M.

I. Sir Nicholas Musard was the last male heir of the baronial family who possessed Staveley. Upon the death of his nephew, John, the young Lord Musard, who died just as he had reached maturity, he became the last Baron Musard. The fact of his incumbency rests primarily on the authority of the Musard Pedigrees, but there are abundant collateral evidences to confirm the statement that he was Rector of Staveley; one in particular, contained in a plea of *Quare impedit*, 19 Edward III., tells us distinctly that "Radulphus Musard fuit seisitus de integro manerio de Staveley, et presentavit Nich. Musard (filium suum) ad medietatem ecclesie ibidem et fuit admissus et institutus temp, Edw. I." Though an ecclesiastic person, and consequently debarred by the Canons at that period in force from the state of matrimony, he appears to have had four children, and to have died about 29 Edw. I.

A paper amongst the evidences of Lord Frecheville contains a remarkable notice of this Lord and rector of Staveley:—"Nicholaus Musard Dominus de Staveley talliavit diversa terras et tenementa Willelmo filio suo et heredi. etc, Christiane filie sue, Johanne filie sue, et Malcolmo filio suo, successive pro defectu heredum etc. Nota, quod predictus Nicholaus fuit rector ecclesie de Staveley, et proles nominata fuere omnes bastarde."—[W. S.]

IV. The name of this rector, which has been given in Nichols' *Collectanea* (vol. iv) as "John de Horton," and which I copied from the Episcopal Register under the same orthography, I now find to be rather indistinctly written, and the name may quite possibly be "Warton." If so the specially interesting monumental slab to an ecclesiastic in the south aisle—"Johannes Warton quondam rector istius ecclesie"—is identified with the fourth on our list of rectors. In the first volume of the *Churches of Derbyshire*, before I had consulted the Episcopal Registers, I gave it as my opinion that the slab was of fourteenth century date.

XVIII. Edward Key was probably a near relative of the Frechevilles, as Peter Frecheville (who died in 1582) married Margaret,

widow of Francis Woodrove, and daughter of Arthur Key (Kay, or Kaye), of Almonbury, Yorks. Edward Key held the rectory for an extraordinary long period, as his name is found in a complete list of Derbyshire beneficed clergy for the year 1605, which I have recently found among the Chapter Muniments at Lichfield.

There are several entries in the Staveley register pertaining to the family of Key between the years 1654 and 1660.

XIX. The Rev. Edward Birkbeck, B.D., was a divine of the Puritan school; he was chaplain to John, Lord Darcy of Aston, a very religious nobleman of that time. In the old register book at Staveley Church, there were several memorials of his family, from which it appeared that he married (14 July, 1609) Ann Key, widow (perhaps of the former rector). The baptisms of his children follow in order, viz.: Judith, 14 October, 1609-10; Thomas, 20 November, 1611; Edward, 1 June, 1613; and Peter, 11 February, 1614. My transcript of the next entry is somewhat doubtful as to its accuracy—and if accurate it seems inexplicable—viz.: "Isabell, daughter of Edward Birkbeck and Barbara, his wife, 3 August, 1614," whereas it appeared by the same record that Ann, his wife, was not buried till 2 August, 1616. Edward Birkbeck and Thomas Birkbeck both occur amongst the witnesses to the will of Sir Peter Frecheville, dated 16 March, 1632, who thereby gives to "Mast. Edward Birkbeck, clerk, parson of Staveley, £5, and to his godson, Peter Birkbeck, £5." Thomas Birkbeck, son of this rector, was chosen assistant minister of the Parish Church of Sheffield in 1635, and appointed vicar of the same church in 1644 by the Parliamentarians. He was afterwards resident at the pleasant and valuable rectory of Ackworth, in Yorkshire. And now I must leave him in the hands of the two great biographers of that time. Dr. Calamy (*Nonconformists' Memorial*, 2nd Ed., 1713, p. 789) says: "He had been minister there many years when he was silenc'd in 1662 [probably 1660]. He afterwards dwelt in his own house at Sheffield; preach'd frequently, and did much good. He was a very worthy divine, and a solid substantial preacher, one of a cheerful spirit, but much afflicted with the stone."

Dr. Walker, a writer on the other side (in *Sufferings of the Clergy*, London, 1710, part 2, p. 85) says, respecting Dr. Bradley, D.D., Prebendary of Bole, that "he was sequestered of his living at Acworth, and thrust out by Mr. Burbeck, a stiff Rump'd Presbyterian. And whereas Mr. Calamy saith, Mr. Burbeck was succeeded by Dr. Bradley, he speaks falsely; for Dr. Bradley was Mr. Burbeck's predecessor (and God be thank'd) lived to come again to his own." Mr. Birkbeck died 8 July, 1674, aged about 60 (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 154), and a stone is now (1848) in existence among the crowded memorials of this class in the parish church burial ground at Sheffield, which has borne an inscription to his memory, but all that is now readable is:—

"Al In Birkbeck
 Departed Jul 1674." [W. S.]

I have not been able to clear up the discrepancy of the dates in Mr. Swift's excerpts from the Staveley register pertaining to this rector, not having had an opportunity of consulting them since reading Mr. Swift's notes. But from extracts of my own, it is quite clear that Edward Birkbeck was twice married, first to Ann, afterwards to Barbara. Barbara, described as the relict of Edward Birkbeck, late rector of Staveley, was buried on February 6th, 1640.

XX. In a small MS., formerly in the possession of Mr. John Fletcher, of Staveley, it is stated that in Mr. Newham's time there was a visitation of the plague in the parish of Staveley, in 1646.

The registers contain the entry of the baptism of Roger, son of Roger Newham, rector, and Lætitia his wife, under date February 11th, 1640.

Roger Newham, clerk, had a bequest of £10 by the will of Sir Peter Frecheville, which was dated 1632, and proved in 1634, so that it is clear that he was a friend and acquaintance of the family previous to his nomination to the rectory.

XXI. In the same MS. of Mr. Fletcher, there is a short

biographical notice of the Rev. Nicholas Dickons, sometime Master of the Free Grammar School at East Retford. It is therein stated that he married, 30th November, 1626, Miss Elizabeth Mason, of Staveley, in the County of Derby. In the accounts of the Headborough for the Chapelry of Barlow is an item under the year 1648, October 10, "For a bottle of wine bestowed on Mr. Mason, the parson of Staveley, 2s. 6d."; but under what circumstances, and for what purpose, does not appear. The registers contain the record of George Mason's burial, on November 17th, 1653.

XXII. In Mr. Fletcher's MS., already quoted, about Rector Newham, it is stated that Rector Steere lived and died a bachelor, and that he gave all his substance to the poor. He was buried, according to the Parish Register, on June 4th, 1662. The Register in which this is recorded, and in which his name is spelt "Steare," is a small volume, evidently begun by Roger Steere, and has his initial letters at the beginning of it.

XXIII. Rev. Ralph Heathcote was descended of the "ancient and respectable family of Heathcote, who have held property in Chesterfield since the reign of Edward IV., when they were engaged in mercantile concerns." He was a younger son of Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield. This rector, by Mary Brailsford, his second wife, was progenitor of a race of great respectability and worth. There is, or lately was, at Stubbing Edge Hall, a portrait of a Mrs. Heathcote, who was probably the lady just mentioned—another of whose relatives, Richard Brailsford, of Staveley, was married 12th May, 1719, to Jane Heathcote, the rector's daughter. The Heathcotes have ever been conspicuous among the local benefactors; nor is the name of this rector at all dimmed by a comparison with any other of the benefaction tables of Staveley and Chesterfield. There were two stones to the memory of his wives in Staveley Church; but one of them is now cut into several fragments and dispersed, three portions of it being within the Communion rails, and I think I observed a fourth outside the chancel door. He began his rectorate in July, 1662, and died in March, 1715-16. [W. S.]

XXIV. A Gisborne Memorandum Book, in the possession of

the present Rector of Staveley, contains the following extract, in the handwriting of James Gisborne :—

“James Gisborne, born at Derby Dec: 14th 1688, went from Loughborough School to the University of Cambridge; chosen Fellow of the Delightfull old College of Queens; in the Beginning of the year 1716 presented to the Rectory of Staley by his most honour'd Patron and constant Friend till Death, the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord James Cavendish, on the Death of Mr. Ralph Heathcote, whose Predecessor Mr. Roger Stear Rect^r of Staley was buried June 4th 1661 (1662 NS) and Mr. Gisborne Successor to the said Mr. Heathcote wrote this memorandum July the 21st, 1759, having been collated by his learned Patron and Friend Dr. Chandler to a stall in the Church of Durham in the year 1742 which he always was most thankfull for as he was most justly bound; and to the said L^d Bishops son and Daughter the Hon^{ble} Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish had as had also his wife the highest and most binding obligations.

“The Lord James Cavendish by his last will left me a Legacy of one hundred Guineas; and Lady Cavendish (Daughter of Elihu Yale, Esq^r many years Governour of Fort St. George) by her last will gave my Daughter Anne Gisborne who was her God-Daughter, one hundred pounds.—But the greatest Instance of my Worldly Happiness was in my marriage Octob: 28th 1718 with Mrs. Anne Hinton Relict of Charles Hinton of Lichfield Esq^r She was Daughter of George Jacson Dr. in Physick of Derby, and had been a Widdow eight years when we married.—We have had ten Children; and in all Virtues and Accomplishments, no Woman ever surpass'd her, nor was there in more than 40 years any abatement.—May Heaven, which only can, reward her fully for her Goodness to me and to her Children!”

Copy of a letter, in the handwriting of the same “J. G.,” superscribed, “To Mrs. Gisborne at Staley near Chesterfield Derbyshire. Turn at Doncaster.” Seal, Erminois, a lion rampant, on a canton a garb. Crest, a demi-lion, issuing out of a mural crown. These were the arms granted to Gisborne in 1741 :—

"Durham, July 20, 1750.

"My Dear

"I got well, but pritty much weary, to this Place, on Wednesday in the Afternoon, and shall be glad to hear my two Dear Fellow Travellers and Willy Brailsford had a safe Return to Staley on Monday, and found my Dear Girls and Niece all well too.—I found this Place very full of fine folks, of this County, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, as it still continues.—The weather has not been very favourable to the Races; nor have they had many Horses; two only started yesterday, and one of them tumbled down the beginning of the first Heat, and so there was no second, and Dr. Stillingfleet and I, who had stolen out in our Coats to see, unseen, came back disappointed, but Feasting, Concerts, and Assemblies flourish greatly.—Our Quire had a Concert yesterday, and a most incomparably good one, in the Chapter House, a noble Room for the Purpose near twenty yards high.—It was Alexanders Ode, near twenty Instruments, and about fifteen excellent voices; and 3 or four hundred Gentlemen and Ladies to hear them, who all express'd great Admiration; for my part I was never so entertained, so long together, 2 hours, before, and To Day, vile Change! in the very same place there has been as long a continuance of Jarring, Quarrelling, and Disagreement.—I am almost tired already of being so far from my Dear and Family, the Want of which nothing can make up to me: my good neighbours Mr. and Mrs. Middleton are run away from the Race into Northumberland.—I am in great hast.—Love, Blessing and Good Wishes to you, Niece Bateman, and my Dear Girls, with Thanks to Willy Brailsford for his Company, and Service to all Friends and Neighbours, as if particularly nam'd.

"I am, my Dear, ever Thine &c

"J. G."

XXV. James Gisborne, who died on September 7th, 1759, was succeeded in the rectory by his son Francis. The two Gisbornes, father and son, occupied the rectory during the extraordinary period of 105 years. The Rev. Francis Gisborne was

born at Staveley, and baptized there 7th December, 1732. He received the rudiments of his education at Netherthorpe School, under Mr. Richard Robinson; from hence he went to Peterhouse, Cambridge, and appears to have arrived just at the time when the Collegians, by their mimicry of Gray's effeminate manner, had driven him from his College. This was in March, 1756. The bard readily gave up his rooms to Mr. Gisborne, who was always a grave man, and even then stood aloof from this indiscretion of his companions. It does not seem clear that Mr. Gisborne was originally designed for an ecclesiastic—indeed, I have heard the contrary; but the decease, at Cambridge, of his next elder brother, in 1750, probably decided his views and those of his family in favour of his entering into holy orders in that Church, the religious duties of which he afterwards lived to perform through so protracted a period. He preached his first sermon in Staveley Church on Sunday, 23 December, 1759, from St. John xiii. 34. On the 14th November, 1809, being the day on which he completed the 50th year of his rectorate, a jubilee was held in Staveley. There was a public dinner, and bread and meat were given to the poor, etc. Mr. Gisborne preached his last sermon in the place where he had laboured so many years, on Sunday, 26th December, 1819. He died a bachelor, on the 30th July, 1821, remarkable for his age (89), his eccentricities, and his charities. There is a short biographical notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1819, where it is said that, "although in his 88th year, he continues to fulfil all the functions of a village rector, christening, marrying and burying his parishioners; in the latter office he never fails, be the weather ever so unfavourable, to meet the corpse at the church gates, and proceed before it to the church, and at the grave always refusing any temporary shelter, be the season ever so inclement." Like many others, he had his foibles, and he only exceeded them in the number of his virtues. Grave as was his manner generally, gravity is hardly the most frequent characteristic of the tales of remembrance of the village greybeards, who tell a profusion of anecdotes respecting the domestic life and conversation of the

old rector; but after all, it may truly be said of him, as of the village preacher described by Goldsmith, that

“ To relieve the wretched was his pride,
And ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side ;
But in his duty prompt at ev'ry call,
He watch'd and wept—he pray'd—and felt for all ;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt her new-fledg'd offspring to the skies,
He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.”

His charitable disposition was shown, not only in the remission of his fees to the poor, and the demand of merely nominal tythes—questionable precedents as some persons, perhaps, may think—but in various other cases, in which he dispensed his bounty both casually and stately—

Full oft around his board in reverent state,
A goodly row of ancient widows sate,
Invited to partake the grateful meal,
His hospitality rejoic'd to deal :
For them he slaughtered, too, the fatted steer,
What time glad Christmas festal closed the year.
The village matron should disease assail
Herself, or neighbour, thither told her tale ;
Nor fear'd in sickness she should feebly pine,
If fallen strength required a little wine ;
Or if in fever jellies might allay
The hot distempered palate, there were they.
Or if when convalescence feebly claim'd
Some soothing hand, but left that hand unnam'd,
The kind attention of the Parson's wife
Might cheer the hopes of slow reviving life.
Alas ! he never had a wife : with tears
The villagers deplored the lapse of years
Whose long succession had their honours shed—
A crown of hopeless grey upon his head.
Hopeless for them, as one sad day they must
Weep grief's last tribute, o'er his childless dust—
The last most honour'd relict of a race
Of generous benefactors to the place.

Besides the munificent charity still known by his name in 100 parishes in Derbyshire; and the large bequests in his will to the Derbyshire and Sheffield Infirmarys, Mr. Gisborne gave anonymously to St. Peter's College, Cambridge (of which he was a fellow), the sum of £22,000, in consideration whereof two Fellowships of £70 per annum each, and four new scholarships of £30 per annum were added to the patronage of the College. This foundation bears the name of the donor.—[W. S.]

XXVI. The Rev. Richard Smith, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., Vicar of Edensor, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was presented to the Rectory of Staveley in October, 1821; somewhat contrary, it is believed, to the expectations of Mr. Gisborne, and certainly so as to the hopes of the parishioners, which had been fixed upon another clergyman, born, and at that time resident and officiating in the village of Staveley. Mr. Smith preached his first sermon in Staveley Church 25th November in that year from Heb. x. 13. He being non-resident the duties were performed for several years by the Rev. John Clarke, his curate, who preached here for the first time 31st March, 1822. Mr. Smith died 26th September, 1837, aged 70, leaving two sons both in Holy Orders, viz.—the Rev. Courtney Smith, curate of Barlow, and the Rev. Charles Smith. I accidentally fell upon an address delivered to the Chatsworth Volunteers, at the presentation of their colours, on Friday, June 27th, 1806. “By the Rev. Richard Smith, chaplain to the regiment;” but this is all I have discovered of anything printed by any of the above-named rectors of Staveley.—[W.S.]

XXVII. The Rev. Bernard Moore preached and read in as rector on the 11th March, 1838. If I may be permitted briefly to speak of the living without offence to truth or delicacy, I may state that he deserved and enjoyed the respect of his parishioners in an eminent degree. Maintaining in his own conduct the reputation of his ancient predecessors for kindness and urbanity towards the resident population, his evangelical preaching, strict pastoral attention, and evidently disinterested religious solicitude for the welfare of his flock, wrought a very visible improvement in the parish. After a residence and ministry of nearly ten years, he determined, to the great regret of the bulk of the parishioners, to remove from this scene of usefulness; and his departure was marked by private expressions and public testimonials of respect and regret. In order to his removal, and still having in view the welfare of his late flock, he affected an exchange with the present rector of Staveley for the living of Sutton-in-Norfolk, and preached three valedictory sermons on the same day, viz.—Sunday,

September 5, 1847, at Staveley and Handley from Acts xx. 32.—
[W. S.]

XXVIII. The Rev. James Duncan Macfarlane had, from about December 1840 to 1843, been the curate here. In the month of May, in the latter year, he was presented by the Earl of Abergavenny to the rectory of Sutton. In June, 1847, an exchange was effected between the rectors of Staveley and Sutton, with the consent of the patron of the former rectory; and Mr. Macfarlane took formal possession of this living on the 29th of June, and read himself in as rector on the 8th July. He preached his first sermon at Handley, as curate, on 6th December, 1840, from St. John vi. 25—27, and as rector, on 26th September, 1847, from St. John xvi. 14.—[W. S.]

The Abbots of the Monastery of S. Mary de Parco Stanley, or Dale, Derbyshire.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A.



THE ancient Register or Chartulary of the Abbey of Dale, now in the British Museum,* contains amongst other interesting items a biographical and chronological list of the Abbots.† This was evidently compiled at the commencement of the sixteenth century by some inmate of the monastery who had himself known probably the two last Abbots on his list, and heard from his seniors, or gathered from records now lost, the information about those preceding. The notice of the first three Abbots is obviously taken from the chronicle‡ of the monastery written by Thomas de Muskham, Canon, in the thirteenth century, who was personally acquainted with at least one of them.

It is only in rare cases that we are able to make out complete lists of Abbots, and more rare still to discover anything beyond their names. No apology is therefore necessary for the appearance of the list of those who ruled over the Abbey of Dale. I have appended a literal translation with such additional particulars as I have met with.

The transcript was made direct from the original, and is here given in an extended form :—

Memorandum et posteris nostris perpetue memorie commen-

* MS. Cott. Vesp. E. 26.

† Commencing on f. 178.

‡ This is bound up with the chartulary.

dandum. quod iste est verus et perfectus numerus et ordo omnium abbatum istius loci ab initio fundacionis sibi invicem succedentium.

i^{us} Pater Walterus de Senteney sancte recordacionis primus Abbas et vir summe religionis rexit xxx^{ta} uno annis et uno quart'

ij^{us} Dompnus Willelmus vir totius prudencie rexit ij^{obus} annis et dimedio et postea factus est Abbas premonstratensis et capellanus romani pontificis.

iiij^{us} Dompnus Johannes Grauncorth deo et hominibus amabilis qui in diebus suis splenduit in ordine nostro ut lucifer et esperus in celi cardine et rexit xix^{tem} annis et xxxix^{ta} septimanis.

iiij^{us} Dompnus hugo de lincolne rexit xiiij annis et dimedio et uno quart'

v^{us} Dompnus simon rexit quinque Annis et xj diebus.

vj^{us} Dompnus laurencius rexit xvj annis et uno quart'

vij^{us} Dompnus Ricardus de normanton qui fuit dilapidator in tempore suo et nimis onerosus* successoribus suis prima vice rexit viij annis x diebus tam exceptis.

viiij^{us} Dompnus Johannes de lincolnia rexit sex annis

ix^{us} Dompnus Ricardus de normanton secunda vice rexit uno anno et xxx^{ta} viij^{to} septimanis

x^{us} Dompnus Johannes horsley rexit xx^{ti} vj annis et xlv septimanis et certis diebus qui senio confectus sponte in manus conventus resignavit.

xj^{us} Dompnus Johannes wodhouse rexit xv septimanis

xij^{us} Dompnus Willelmus horsley in cuius diebus camera lapidia aput stanley grang' edificata est et multa alia firmissima edificia rexit xx^{ti} uno annis et xl una septimanis

xiiij^{us} Dompnus Rogerus de Kyrketon rexit iiij^{bis} annis et xx^{ti} septimanis.

xiiij^{us} Dompnus Willelmus de boney honeste conversacionis prerogativa prefulgens admodum novus fundator multa tenementa ruinosa reedificavit et rexit xliij^{obus} annis et xiiij septimanis.

* sic.

- xv^{us} Dompnus henricus monyasche in universa morum honestate preclarus rexit xxx^{ix} annis et xj septimanis
- xvj^{us} Dompnus Johannes spondon recolende memorie rexit laudabiliter gregem sibi commissum xxxiiij^{us} annis* Et edificavit tectum corporis Ecclesie et tectum capelle Beate marie ubi antiphona cantatur Et plurima bona fecit in vita sua et obdormivit in Domino cuius anime propicietur deus amen.
- xvij^{us} Dompnus Johannes stanley pater venerabilis prudencia sciencia qui claustrum Domus nostre fieri fecit ac terras et tenementa antiquo tempore perdita sua prudencia et labore acquiesivit et laudabiliter gregem sibi commissum rexit xxⁱⁱ duobus annis et postea migravit ad Dominum.
- xviii^{us} Dompnus Ricardus Notyngham pius pater diversis virtutum floribus ornatus Edificari fecit tectum summi chori et plura alia edificia et Beneficia fecit huic Monasterio et sicut Bonus pastor oves sibi commissas feliciter gubernavit xix^{ta} annis et tunc anima soluta a corpore vitam in pace fenivit.
(added in a later hand) ccc xliij years ix weakes & xxij dayes.

TRANSLATION AND NOTES.

Our successors must remember and commit to perpetual recollection that this is the true and perfect number and order of all the Abbots of this place from the beginning of the foundation, succeeding one after another :—

1st Father Walter de Senteney, of pious memory, the first Abbot, and a man of the highest religion, ruled thirty-one years and one quarter.†

The notice of this Abbot is clearly taken from the Chronicle, where he is mentioned as “vir summae religionis.” In the obituary of Beauchief Abbey‡ he is commemorated on January 3rd, and described as formerly a Canon of Newhouse.

* From here to the end is apparently a later addition by the same hand.

† The chronology of the Abbots will be discussed further on.

‡ Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*.

2nd Dan William, a man of all prudence, ruled two years and a half, and afterwards was made Abbot of Prémontre, and chaplain of the Roman Pontiff.

Of this Abbot's life, after his translation to the mother Abbey, we are able to glean some particulars.

According to Le Paige,* he was the second Abbot of Prémontre of the name, and by birth an Englishman. He was elected Father-Abbot, 6 Idus October, 1233.† Immediately upon his election he obtained from Pope Gregory IX. the office of Visitor of the Order, which was then held by certain Cistercian Abbots, and entered upon his new duties at once by visiting all the monasteries of the Order in the Italian Circary.

On his return to Prémontre he issued an injunction, which was confirmed by the Apostolic See and the General Chapter of the Order, that the *Fratres Conversi*, or lay-brethren, should in future wear grey, instead of white, copes. The lay-brethren, however, contumaciously resisting this order, sent letters of appeal to the Roman Court, following them up by a deputation, but being obliged to submit, returned in confusion.

Other troubles followed, and at length the Abbot resigned. Failing to obtain satisfaction at the hands of the Pope for the loss of his Abbacy, after sundry vicissitudes he returned to his native land and became an inmate of the Abbey of Bayham, in Sussex, where he died.

3rd Dan John Grauncorth, lovely to God and men, who in his days shone in our Order as Lucifer and Hesperus in the height of heaven, and ruled 19 years and 39 weeks.

The character of this Abbot is taken from the Chronicle of Thomas de Muskham, who states that he himself took the regular habit "ab abbate Johanne Grauncort patre venerabili, Deo et hominibus amabili, qui socius erat specialissimus beati Augustini

* Bibliotheca Præmonstratensis Ordinis (Paris, 1633 fol.) p. 927.

† (A.D. 1233). Eodem anno, deposito abbate Præmonstratensi substitutus est abbas Anglicus de Parco juxta Dereleyam; et in eodem capitulo ardua plurima sunt statuta.

Annales de Dunstaplia (Ed. Luard. Longmans, 1866), p. 135.

de lavenden. Hii duo in diebus suis splendiderunt in ordine ut lucifer et Hesperus in celi cardine."

Nothing further is known of him.

4th Dan Hugh de Lincoln ruled 14 years and a half and one quarter.

Hugh de Lincoln was Abbot in 1260, when he was party to an agreement that whereas Ralph de Halum was bound to the Abbey in xij. marks by which they had delivered him from the Jews, the said Abbot at his request, agreed that in case the said sum was paid by S. Martin's Day (the deed being dated on Vigil of SS. Peter and Paul) the lands in the Park of Kirk Hallam enfeoffed to the Abbey should revert to him without dispute.*

5th Dan Simon ruled five years and 11 days.

This man was Abbot in 1270, when he appears as party to a covenant made on the feast of S. Benedict.†

He is commemorated in the Beauchief Obituary, on September 27.

6th Dan Lawrence ruled 16 years and one quarter.

The Chartulary contains two deeds in which this Abbot is named, dated 1275 (the feast of St. George) and 1278 respectively.‡

There is extant a more valuable portion of his history in the form of a letter addressed to him by one brother Robert de Derby on behalf of an apostate member of the Order, from which we learn that he resigned the abbacy of his own free will. Unfortunately it is without date. It is here given from Peck's transcript from the Prémontre Registers, but the Latin of the copy is so corrupt it is useless attempting to give a translation :

Fratris Roberti de Derbi Fratri L. nuper Abbati de Dala, pro Reconsiliatione Edmundi Zouche Apostate Litera supplex.

Reg.
Præmont.
fol. 30b.

1. Reverendo Patri suo in Christo ac ampliori Honore nunc quam prius excolendo, Fratri L. teneri quondam Presidenti de Dala, suus Filius, si placet, nunc ut prius per omnia et in omnibus, Frater Robertus de Derbi, quicquid Honoris et Reverentie optari poterit tanto Patri, cum Salute.

* Chartulary, f. 55b. † *Ibid.*, f. 10b. ‡ *Ibid.*, ff. 87 and 140b.

2. Pater Reverende, in sacrarum scripturarum Cathalogo digestum est et exarratum, quod Judicium durissimum in hiis qui presunt fiet, maxime de hiis qui magis appetunt preesse quam prodesse. Et e contra scriptum est, quod qui bene presunt, duplici Honore digni sunt.

3. Propterea, si conscientia vestra suadente cessionem vestram gratis procurastis, et virgam humeri pastoralis et Sceptrum Exactoris vite secularis superastis, vobis congaudens gaudeo, set et semper gaudebo in Domino; quod non hoc vestrum erat Consilium, set a Spiritu Sancto. Licet enim Martha Partem Solitudinis commendatam a Christo promeruit, tamen Maria optimam partem elegit.

4. Set quia nunc scio vere quam potens poteritis, maxime in hiis que sunt ad reparationem lapsorum vestre Religionis, pro fugitivo Famulo vestro et Fratre converso, Fratre Edmundo Zouche (quem errantem inveni longe a Deo in Regione Dissimilitudinis, postposita Salute utriusque sui Hominis; quem Deus per me reduxit ad Agnitionem sui, ut apprehendat viam salutis) genibus vestre Paternitati provolutus vestram Paternitatem et summam caritatem dignam duxi devotius deprecandam, quatenus misericordia moti, in eum sicut fecit Pater in Filium prodigum suum, Reg . . . suum procuratis, statum suum scismaticum reformetis, et eo sollicitius (*sic*) si placet partes vestras interponatis, quo ipsum vestris Temporibus a vobis apostatasse cognoscitis; ut si quod in vobis (quod absit) superhabundavit erga Rigoris Delictum, superhabundet nunc et gratia. Judicium enim ei sine misericordia, qui non facit misericordiam.

5. Quod, si abbas et Conventus non decreverint ipsum ad pristinum statum suum, cum penitentia, secundum exigentiam culparum suarum restituere; hoc saltem ex superhabundantia rogo (quod secundum omnia jura sibi negare non poteritis) quod literas dimissorias ad transeundum, vel ad alium domum vestre professionis, vel ad Fruges vite arctioris, eidem ab eisdem, pro sua et omnium vestrum salute, procuretis.

6. Ceterum, inveni hominem in desertis locis secundum cor meum, [viz] Dominum Abbatem de Cokyrsond; qui mihi multos

exhibuit, et ob gratiam vestri, cujus me dicebam habere notitiam; habundantiores cui, si placet, pro me vestro per literas vestras assurgatis ad immensas gratiarum actiones.

7. De statu vestro prospero votis omnibus opto audire prospera; quod et fiet, ut spero, cum prescriptori dederitis mihi vestra gratiosa Responsa. De me, Filio et Fratre vestro, noveritis quod bene valeo, pro modulo meo. Melius tamen valerem si ad libitum vestra presentia et desiderato colloquio possem satiari. Valete.*

7th Dan Richard de Normanton, who was a squanderer in his time and very burdensome to his successors, ruled the first time 8 years except 10 days.

8th Dan John de Lincoln ruled six years.

This Abbot occurs in the Chartulary as party to a covenant dated anno 28 Edw. I (1299).†

9th Dan Richard de Normanton the second time ruled one year and 38 weeks.

It would be interesting to know why an Abbot who was apparently obliged to resign for squandering the goods of the monastery, should again be appointed its ruler.

10th Dan John Horsley ruled 26 years and 45 weeks and certain days, who worn out with age voluntarily resigned into the hands of the convent.

From the commemoration of this Abbot in the Beauchief Obituary we find he died on November 9th, 1333.

11th Dan John Wodhouse ruled 15 weeks.

For some unexplained reason this Abbot resigned his office. See the certificate of election of his successor given below.

12th Dan William Horsley in whose days the stone chamber at Stanley Grange was built and many other very strong edifices, ruled 21 years and 41 weeks.

The full account of the election of William de Horsley, Canon of Dale (in true English fashion, "by way of compromise") is here given from Peck's transcript from the Register of Prémontre.‡ Would that other similar records had been preserved:—

* Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 4935, f. 2.

† Chartulary, f. 46.

‡ Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 4935, fol. 3.

Aug. 14 Willielmi de Horslaye, Canonici de Dala, in ejusdem Ecclesie
 1332
 6 E. 3. Abbatem, per viam compromissi, electio.

Regist.
 Prem.
 fol. 36, a.

1. Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie Filiis presentes literas inspecturis, Frater Willielmus, humilis abbas ecclesie de L. vicesgerens Reverendi Patris, ac D. D. Johannis D. G. Premonstratensis Abbatis, et in hac parte ejus plenitudinem habens Potestatis, Salutem et Notitiam veritatis.

2. Cum nuper vacante ecclesia de Dala, per cessionem voluntariam Fratris Johannis de Wodhous nuper dicte Ecclesie Abbatis; ne ipsa Ecclesia viduitatis diutius pateretur Incommoda; Nos (venerabilis Patris et Abbatis de Newhous, hujus Ecclesie Patris Abbatis, vices gerentes in hac parte) assignaverimus, Priori et Fratribus dicte Ecclesie sic vacantis, diem electionis novi abbatis faciende, viz. quartum decimum diem mensis Augusti, decernentes Fratres absentes (si qui essent et commode in negotio electionis supradicte interesse possent) ad dictos diem et locum sollicito esse vocandos.

3. Quo quidem die veniente, et Missa de Spiritu Sancto (prout moris est) celebrato; nobisque una cum D. abbate de Hales in presenti negotio nobis assistente, ac omnibus fratribus dicte ecclesie, in domo capitulari ipsius, existentibus, monuimus, ut omnes et singuli excommunicati, suspensi vel interdicti (si qui essent) capitulum exirent et recederent, alios libere eligere permittentes, protestando expresse, quod non fuit Intentionis nostre, seu Fratrum Ecclesie supradicte, in presentia talium ad electionem novi abbatis procedere quoquomodo; lectoque capitulo statutorum nostri ordinis de novo Abbate faciundo; invocato prius Sancti Spiritus gratia; tandem placuit omnibus et singulis, eidem ecclesie de Pastore futuro, per viam compromissi, providere.

4. Omnes [igitur] unanimiter dederunt Waltero de Thikhill, Priori; Thome de Tikhill, Suppriori; Roberto de Barton, Symoni de Bredon, et Willielmo de Horslaye, dicte Ecclesie canonicis, plenam, generalem, et liberam Potestatem, ac Mandatum speciale, per certum tempus eis assignatum duraturum, eligendi novum abbatem, de se ipsis, aut aliis ipsius Ecclesie Fratribus, seu de gremio alterius ecclesie cujuscunque nostri ordinis, prout eis et

ecclesie sue magis expediens videretur, ac ipsi ecclesie de novo Pastore providendi; ita tamen, quod, postquam concordēs de persona essent eligenda, unus ipsorum, de mandato aliorum, vice sua et ipsorum ac totius capituli, personam illam eligeret in communi, et provideret dicte ecclesie de eadem; promiseruntque universi et singuli, quod ipsum recipient in abbatem et pastorem, quem ipsi duxerint eligendum.

5. Dicti vero compromissarii potestatem eis traditam acceptantes, et in partem [ab aliis separatam] postmodum cedentes, post diversos Tractatus multiplicium personarum; remoto demum ab eorum tractatu dicto compromissario suo Fratre Willielmo de Horslaye; de persona sua diligenter tractantes: divina tandem favente Gratia, in ipsum Fratrem Willielmum (virum utique providum, in Spiritualibus et Temporalibus plurimum circumspectum) vota sua direxerunt.

6. Unde ipsis eodem die, ante horam sibi assignatam, consentientibus, Frater Thomas de Tikhill, unus compromissariorum collegarum suorum, de mandato ipsorum; vice etiam totius conventus ipsius ecclesie, presentibus omnibus in capitulo qui debuerunt interesse, predictum Fratrem Willielmum, in Patrem et Pastorem ecclesie supradicte elegit et providit de eodem: Nobis quoque (vicequa prius) humiliter supplicavit, ut dictam electionem, sic rite, legitime et canonice factam, et electam, auctoritate paterna nobis in hac parte commissa, ratificare, approbare et confirmare dignaremur.

7. Nos vero, ipsius electi consensu petito et optento, dictam electionem et personam electam diligenter examinantes, nulloque vitio in eis invento, ipsum Fratrem Willielmum de Horsleye, in Patrem et Pastorem dicte ecclesie de Dale rite, ut premititur, electum, ac electionem ejusdem canonice factam, de consilio et assensu venerabilis fratris abbatis supradicti, secundum formam statutorum nostri ordinis et privilegiorum, laudavimus, approbavimus, et confirmavimus, ut decebat; peractisque omnibus que ad electionem et confirmationem pertinebant, Fratres ipsius Ecclesie ipsas electionem et confirmationem sic rite celebratus, gratas habentes et acceptas, suum electum ad

ecclesiam deducendo, Te Deum Laudamus solempniter decantarunt.

8. Quo quidem decantato, ipsum electum in possessionem dicte Ecclesie Regiminis, cordas campanarum eidem manibus tradendo, induximus corporalem; ipsum in stallo abbatis deputato, more nostri ordinis, installantes.

9. Quibus sic peractis, et nobis et dicte Ecclesie Fratribus ad capitulum iterato reversis, surrexerunt omnes et singuli dicte ecclesie professi, et suo electo sic per nos confirmato (sigilloque administrationis sui officii per nos sibi tradito) obedientiam fecerunt manuaalem.

10. Que omnia et singula premissa, omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit, notificamus per presentes.

11. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum, una cum sigillo venerabilis Fratris abbatis de Hales predicti, ac sigillo communi Ecclesie de Dala supradicte, presentibus est appensum.

12. Datas in Ecclesia de Dala supradicta, nono decimo Kalendas Septembris, Anno Domini M.CCC. xxxij.

13th *Dan Roger de Kyrketon ruled 3 years and 20 weeks.*

14th *Dan William de Boney, shining forth by the token of honest conversation quite a new founder, re-edified many ruinous tenements and ruled 42 years and 14 weeks.*

15th *Dan Henry Monyash, excellent in all honesty of manners, ruled 39 years and 11 weeks.*

16th *Dan John Spondon, of memory to be cherished, ruled laudably the flock committed to him 33 years. And he built the roof of the body of the church, and the roof of the chapel of the Blessed Mary, where the Antiphon is sung. And very many good deeds did he, and slept in the Lord. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.*

In the view of the Abbey published by the brothers Buck in 1727, are shown the more or less perfect remains of three clerestory windows to the nave, of Perpendicular date. These are probably Abbot Spondon's work, for the nearly flat roofs of the period would necessitate the raising of the side walls to meet them.

17th *Dan John Stanley, a venerable father in prudence (and) knowledge, who caused to be made the cloister of our House, and*

by his prudence and labour got possession of certain lands and tenements lost of old time, and laudably ruled the flock committed to him 22 years, and afterwards he passed to the Lord.

From the Visitations of Richard Redman, Bishop of St. Asaph, and Visitor-General of the Order at the close of the fifteenth century, we learn many particulars of Abbot John and his successor.

In 1478, the Bishop, in noticing favourably the provisions for the internal welfare of the Monastery, and the condition of the buildings, mentions those of the "newly-begun cloister" (*claustrum noviter inceptum*), which, in a later visitation—that of 1482—are noted as almost finished.

I am of opinion that the Late Perpendicular windows, with the remains of the old glazing, which were removed from Dale to Morley Church, where they now form the whole of one side of the north aisle, and which are said to have formed part of the frater of the Abbey, are not the windows of the frater at all, but a portion of Abbot John de Stanley's cloister. Methinks that if the frater had been so adorned at such a late period it would have been duly chronicled. I am unable to find any confirmation of the received notion respecting the original position of the Morley windows.

The earlier Visitations are unanimous in commending the laudable circumspection and prudence of Abbot John. In 1491, however, a change is apparent, which foreshadows the close of his rule. The Visitor then noticed "that on account of the imbecility and impatience of the Abbot, the rules for the observance of our religion are disappearing, wherefore we strictly enjoined on the Lord Abbot, by commands in virtue of salutary obedience, to the end that silence be observed in the four accustomed places, under pain of statute, without any remission, and divine service sung more devoutly, with the rest of the regular observances of our Order professedly due and accustomed."*

* "Quod propter imbecillitatem et impatientiam Abbatis regulares observantie evanescent nostre religionis quare domino Abbati in mandatis districtie in virtute salutaris obedientie dedimus quatenus silenium iiii^{or} locis debitis sub pena statuti sine remissione remittend^{us} observetur et divinum servitium devocius cantetur cum ceteris regularibus observanciis ordinis nostri profess^{us} debitis et consuetis."

Shortly after this the Abbot resigned office, and spent the rest of his days in comfort and peace. A copious account of the provision made for him is given below.

18th Dan Richard Nottingham, a pious father, adorned with sundry flowers of the virtues, caused to be built the roof of the uppermost choir, and many other edifices and benefices did he to this Monastery; and, like a good shepherd, he happily governed the sheep committed to him 19 years, and then his soul having been loosed from his body, he ended his life in peace.

The earliest mention of this person is in Bishop Redman's Visitations for 1478, when he held the office of Circator.* Two years later he became Sub-Prior, and in 1485 was presented to the Vicarage of Heanor by the Abbot and Convent. He held this living until 1491, when on the resignation of Abbot John Stanley, he succeeded to the chief rule of the Monastery.†

The character given of Richard de Nottingham by his biographer would seem to have been really deserved, for in all the Visitations he is well spoken of. For example, in 1494 Bishop Redman writes that he found nothing that called for restriction, and all things, both within and without the Monastery, were most honourably preserved by the circumspection of the Abbot. Moreover, the house was free from the burden of debt. The last Visitation was on May 15, 1500, when the Visitor states he did not leave any precepts, because of the fewness of the brethren, on account of the plague which the Lord had lately permitted amongst them, but he doubted not but that the said Abbot would fill up the accustomed number as the means of the Church permitted.‡

One of the first acts of Abbot Richard after his election was to provide for his predecessor. The arrangements for his comfort

* It was the duty of the Circator to go round (*circuire*) all the offices of the Monastery at appointed hours, to prevent negligences of the brethren and violations of the Rule.

† This Richard de Nottingham must not be confounded with another Canon of Dale of the same name, who held the Vicarage of Kirk Hallam from 1442 to 1458, and that of Ilkeston from 1458 to 1497.

‡ "Nulla competit nobis relinquere precepta tum paucitatem fratrum ibidem comparimus ob plagam quam nuper dominus inter eos exercuerat consuetum vero numerum dictus Abbas adimplere secundum quod facultas ecclesie permiserit non dubitamus.

are most graphically described in an indenture drawn up at the time, and preserved for us in Bishop Redman's Register. This document affords us so curious a glimpse of the internal life of the Monastery, that we must give it in full with a translation :

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum indentatum visuris vel audituris Ricardus Abbas monasterii beate Marie de Dale et ejusdem loci Conventus Salutem in domino. Cum venerandus pater dompnus Johannes Stanley nuper Abbas monasterii predicti sciens se debilem et ne firmum ad regendum monasterium predictum volensque utilitati ejusdem monasterii providere sua sponte dignitatem suam abbacialem nuper resignaverit Sciatis nos prefatos Ricardum Abbatem modernum et Conventum nostro unanimi consensu pariter et assensu licencia prius a reverendo in Christo patre et domino, domino Ricardo dei gratia assaven' episcopo visitatore nostro petita et obtenta dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro indentato confirmasse predicto Venerando patri dompno Johanni Stanley unum annualem Redditum viginti Marcarum exeuntem de omnibus Grangiis terris et tenementis nostris infrascriptis videlicet de Stanley graunge quatuor marcas de omnibus terris et tenementis nostris in Hilton in Com. Derb. sex marcas et de Alwaston graunge decem Marcas Habendum et percipiendum dictum annualem redditum viginti marcarum de omnibus grangiis terris et tenementis predictis cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis predicto Johanni Stanley nuper Abbati ad terminum vite sue ad terminos solutionis ibidem consuetos et usuales per manus omnium et singulorum firmariorum predictorum Grangiarum terrarum et tenementorum quorumcunque pro tempore existencium et occupancium. Preterea sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro indendato confirmasse prefato Johanni nuper Abbati pro manso et mansione sua omnes illas Cameras tam altas quam bassas quas occupat et diu occupavit et inhabitavit ac modo occupat olim vocatas Chaddesden Chaumber cum promptuario et le Wodehouse durante vite sua. Dedimus et concessimus insuper eidem Johanni Stanley ligna et carbones cum cariagio eorundem pro focalibus ad ignem suum

faciendum necessaria et sufficiencia candelasque sufficientes pro luminibus suis et quod habeat unum concanonicum nostrum Capellanum ad decendum secum servitium divinum cotidie sicut decet Dedimus insuper et concessimus damusque et per presentes concedimus eidem Johanni Stanley pro victu suo septimanatim durante vita sua panes sufficientes de optima pasta in Monasterio nostra factos et cibaria sibi salubria et pro victu suo sufficiencia de coquina nostra videlicet fercula carniū et pissium ac aliorum cibariorum secundum quod dies expostulaverit et septimanatim octo lagenas optime servisie pro potu suo sumptibus nostris providend' et sibi deliberabat' ubicumque talis servisia adquiri poterit et provideri in villis et locis circumvicinis juxta Abbathiam nostram. Concessimus etiam eidem Johanni panem potum victualia cibaria et fercula tam carniū quam pissium et aliorum cibariorum necessaria et sufficiencia pro duobus famulis predicti Johannis quos eligere voluerit ad voluntatem suam videlicet unum hominem et unum adolescentem sive puerum et quod habeat pasturam et fenum pro duobus equis suis custodiendis tam in estate quam in yeme et stabulum necessarium pro custodia ipsorum infra situua monasterii supradicti. Et quia Volumus quod idem Johannes honorifice pertractetur concessimus eidem Johanni ad usum suum duo salina argentea vocata saltsellers unde unum cum cooportorio unam crateram argenteam cum cooperculo duas Murras argento deaurato circumligatas sex coclearia argentea totum ornamentum Camere sue vocatum Koosters ac pannos tam laneos quam lineos ac alia necessaria tam pro lecto suo quam pro alio lecto pro predictis famulis suis occupand'. Ita quod idem Johannes predictos pannos pro lectis predictis sibi deliberatos reperet sumptibus suis postea sicut sibi visum fuerit complacere. habend' et congaudend' omnia et singula premissa prefato Johanni modo et forma supradictis ad terminum vite sue absque impedimento vel contradiccione nostri vel successorum nostrorum. Proviso semper quod non licebit prefato Johanni prefata salina crateram murras coclearia pannos nec aliquam parcellam eorundem aliqui dare vendere alienare vel impignorare sed quod in mediate post decessum suum nobis successoribus nostris et monasterio

nostro integrè remaneant et revertantur In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus scripti indentati penes predictum Johannem remanenti Nos predicti Abbas et Conventus sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus alteri vero parti ejusdem scripti penes nos remanenti predictus Johannes sigillum suum apposuit. Dat' in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo octavo die Mensis Octobris anno domini Millesimo cccc nonagesimo primo.

TRANSLATION.

To all the faithful in Christ who shall behold or hear this present indenture Richard Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Dale and the Convent of the same place greeting in the Lord.

Since the venerable Father Dan John Stanley, lately Abbot of the monastery aforesaid, feeling himself weak and not strong enough to rule the monastery aforesaid, and wishing to provide for the usefulness of the same monastery, of his own will has lately resigned his Abbatial dignity: Know that we the said Richard now Abbot, and the Convent, by our unanimous consent and by the assent and licence previously asked and obtained from the reverend Father and Lord in Christ Dan Richard, by the grace of God Bishop of St. Asaph, our visitor, have given, conceded, and by this our present indenture confirmed to the said venerable Father Dan John Stanley, one annual rent of twenty marks proceeding from all our granges, lands and tenements below written, namely from Stanley Grange four marks, from all our lands and tenements in Hilton in the county of Derby six marks, and from Alvaston Grange ten marks.

To have and to hold the said annual rent of twenty marks from all the granges, lands, and tenements aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid John Stanley, lately Abbot, for the term of his life, at the times of payment there accustomed and usual, by the hands of all and singular the farmers of the aforesaid granges, lands, and tenements whosoever for the time being and occupying.

Moreover know that we have given, conceded, and by this our

present indenture confirmed to the aforesaid John, lately Abbot, for his abode and lodging, all those chambers both upper and lower which he occupies and for a long time has occupied and inhabited, and now occupies, formerly called Chaddesden Chamber, with the storehouse and Le Wodehouse, during his life.

We have moreover given and conceded to the same John Stanley wood-billets and coal with the carriage of the same for fuel (what may be) necessary and sufficient for making his fire, and candles sufficient for his lights, and that he may have one of our Canons as chaplain for saying with him Divine Service daily, as is seemly.

Moreover we have given and conceded and by these presents give and concede to the same John Stanley, for his sustenance weekly during his life, sufficient loaves of the best paste made in our monastery, and victuals wholesome for him and sufficient for his sustenance from our kitchen, namely, dishes of meat and fish and other victuals according as the day shall require, and weekly, eight flagons of the best beer for his drinking to be provided at our expense and determined for him wherever such beer can be obtained and provided in the surrounding towns and places near our Abbey.

We have also conceded to the same John, bread, drink, victuals, provisions, and dishes of flesh and fish necessary and sufficient for two servants of the aforesaid John, whom he may wish to choose according to his pleasure, namely, one man and one youth or boy, and that he shall have pasture and hay for keeping his two horses in summer and winter, and the necessary stabling for the custody of the same within the site of the abovesaid monastery.

And because we will that the same John be honorably treated we have conceded to the same John for his use two silver salts (*salina*) called "salt sellers," one with a cover; one silver bowl with a cover; two mazers bound round with silver-gilt; six silver spoons; all the furniture of his chamber called "Koosters;" and cloths, woollen and linen; and other necessities both for his own bed and for another bed to be occupied by the aforesaid servants. So that the same John shall repair the aforesaid cloths

assigned to him for the aforesaid beds at his own costs as may seem agreeable to himself.

To have and to enjoy all and singular the aforesaid things to the aforesaid John in the manner and form abovesaid for the term of his life without impediment or contradiction of us or of our successors. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the aforesaid John to give to anyone, sell, alienate, or pawn the aforesaid salts, bowl, mazers, spoons, cloths, or any parcel of them but that immediately after his decease they shall wholly remain and revert to us, our successors, and our monastery.

In testimony whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining in the hands of the aforesaid John, we the Abbot and Convent aforesaid have affixed our common seal, but to the other part of the same writing remaining in our hands the aforesaid John has affixed his seal.

Given in our Chapter House the twenty-eighth day of the month of October in the year of our Lord 1491.

I have not been able to glean any additional particulars respecting Abbot Richard or his imbecile predecessor.

With regard to the recorded works of this Abbot, if we may take "tectum summi chori" to include the clerestory, there is good reason to suppose that the jamb of a clerestory window still visible on the south side of the east end of the Abbey (the only part standing) is the work of Richard de Nottingham. This addition cannot be said to have improved the look of the building, for it necessitated the destruction of the acutely pointed gable by the heightening of the wall at the sides to meet the nearly flat roof of the period. The traces of this alteration are clearly visible in the masonry.

The last Abbot of Dale was John Bebe. Like his predecessor he was a Canon of the Abbey, and is first mentioned in the list of inmates of the house for 1491 as *novicius*, when he must have been at least eighteen years old. Two years later he is given as *subsacrista* and *diaconus*. In the Visitation of 1494 the following serious charge is recorded against him:—

Comparimus insuper ibidem Johannes Bede de incontinentia et quod ex muliere vocata Margaret de Hall genuisset sobolem

which offence he confessed he had committed, although on a previous occasion when he had been accused of the same crime by the Abbot, he was not deserving of blame.

For punishment the Visitor enjoined 40 days *gravioris culpæ*,* and as penance to be sent to the sister Abbey of Hales Owent† for seven years.

Apparently he was not absent from his own monastery for the whole term, as in 1500 he re-appears among the "*Nomina fratrum monasterij de Dalla*" as *Cantor*.

Abbot John Bebe comes before us next in the "Black Book,"‡ compiled by Drs. Legh and Layton, at the instance of Henry VIII., for the purpose of bringing forward a colourable excuse for the suppression of the monasteries. They report, concerning Dale Abbey :

Incontinentes. Johannes Staunton Abbas
cum una soluta et
altera conjugata.
Willimus Brampton
cum quinque conjugatis
feminis.
Hic in veneratione habent
partem zonae et Lactis
Sanctae Mariae et rotam
Catherinae in argento
Fundator, § Gervasius
Kyngeston, Armiger.
Redditus annuus cxi^{li}.

It is possible that the charge here made against the Abbot is the offence for which he was punished in 1494, and raked up again

* The chief points in the punishment *gravioris culpæ* were—
"To sit by himself in the Fraternity on the ground at a bare table and feed on coarser bread and water.
While the Canons were entering or coming out of the church at the Hours, to lie prostrate ante ostium chori.
No one to speak to him,
Not to be communicated, nor receive the kiss of peace, nor kiss the Text, nor hold any office in the church.

† In Shropshire.

‡ Now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

§ *Fundator* here is equivalent to Patron.

in accordance with the instructions of the "Visitors." It is a suspicious circumstance that both the persons charged with immorality should be given assumed names.

The last public act of Abbot John Bebe was in 1538, when he appended his name, as did also sixteen Canons, to the so-called Deed of Surrender. The original, which is dated Oct. 24, 30 Henry VIII., is now in the Public Record Office.

The last notice of this Abbot is in the Inventory of the Abbey, taken on the day of the Surrender.*

Rewardest gyven to the Abbot & Convent ther at their departure	{	ffyrst to John bede (<i>sic</i>) late Abbott. vj ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d
---	---	---

and further on in the same document, among the

Pencions and Stypends appoynted and allottyd to the late abbot & Convent of the said late Monastery by the foreseid Commissiono ^r s	
ffyrst to John Bebe late Abbott xxvj ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d	

The chronology of the Dale Abbots is somewhat difficult to work out satisfactorily. To begin with, the date of the foundation is given by the Canons of the Abbey in their returns to Bishop Redman, as 1204, but the actual year seems to be 1199-1200. For the second Abbot was translated to Prémontré in Oct., 1233, and working back with the recorded lengths of rule, we get to January, 1199-1200, as the time when Walter de Senteney became Abbot.

Two dates of election have come down to us, of Abbots William Horsley and Richard Nottingham, but the intermediate years from 1332 to 1491 cannot be fixed with certainty; for, assuming that no greater interval than a few days intervened between the death of an Abbot and the election of his predecessor, the recorded lengths of rule exceed the actual time by two years.

The following is a full list of the Abbots of Dale, showing the dates when they ruled, as far as can be made out with any degree of certainty :—

* Public Record Office. Augmentation Office Misc. Book, 172.

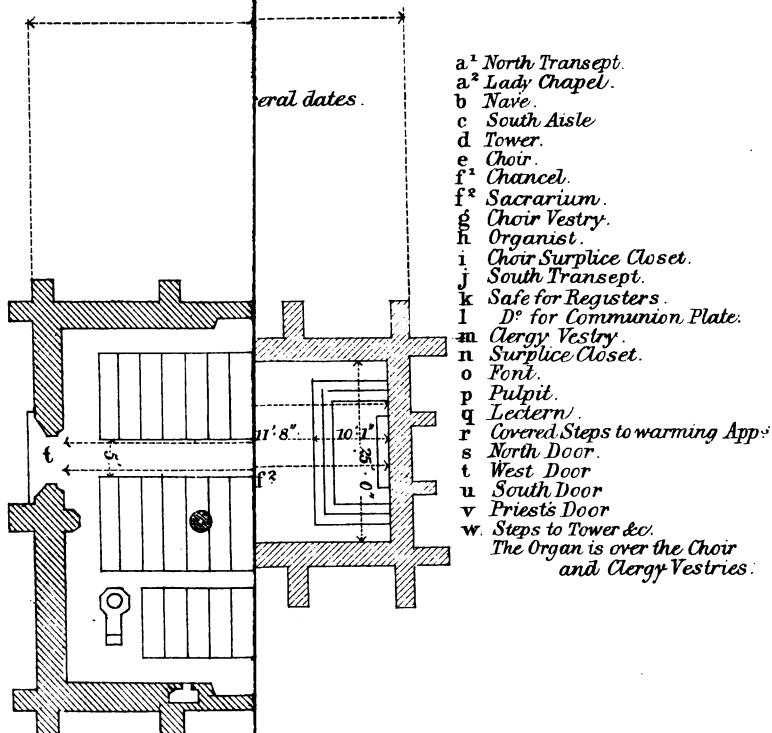
[Approximate dates are given in brackets.]

1. Walter de Senteney Ruled	31½ years	[Jan., 1199—April, 1231]
2. William*	2½ years.....	[April, 1231]—October, 1233
3. John Grauncorth ...	19 yrs. 39 wks....	[October, 1233—August, 1253]
4. Hugh de Lincoln...	14½ years	[August, 1253—May, 1268]
5. Simon	5 yrs. 11 days ...	[May, 1268—June, 1273]
6. Laurence†.....	16½ years	[June, 1273—Sept., 1289]
7. Richard de Nor-		
manton†	8 years except 10	
	days	[Sept., 1289—Sept., 1297]
8. John de Lincoln ...	6 years	[Sept., 1297—Sept., 1303]
9. Richard de Nor-		
manton.....	1 year 38 weeks..	[Sept., 1303—June, 1305]
10. John Horsley†.....	26 years 45 weeks,	
	and a few days.	[June, 1305—May, 1332]
11. John Woodhouset..	15 weeks	[May, 1332—August, 1332]
12. William Horsley ...	21 yrs. 41 wks.	Aug. 14, 1332—[Mar., 1353-4]
13. Roger de Kyrketon	3 years 28 weeks.	
14. William de Boney..	42 yrs. 13 weeks.	
15. Henry Monyash ...	39 yrs. 11 weeks.	
16. John Spondon	33 years.....	
17. John Stanley†	22 years.....	
18. Richd. Nottingham	19 years.....	October, 1491—[1510]
19. John Bebe†	28 years.....	[1510]—October 24, 1538

* Translated to Prémontré.

† Resigned.

‡ Forced to resign.



UND PLAN.

NOV^R 1882.

Notes on the Restoration of Ashburne Church, Derbyshire. 1881-1882.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR.



ASHBURNE Church has been frequently noticed by travellers through Derbyshire—the well-known road,* which formed the chief medium of communication between Derby and the north of the county passes through Ashburne, and the Church, with its magnificent spire, would naturally command attention from the ecclesiologist. In this respect, Derby is a somewhat disappointing place, compared with many of our county towns. Ray, who travelled through Derbyshire in 1658, writes thus on August 18th : “Derby is a large town, but meanly built ; there have been in it five churches, but some of them are decayed and ready to drop down ;” but on August 19th he writes : “I got to Ashburne, where there is a very fair church, built cathedral-wise.”

Attention was invited to the beauty of its surroundings in the 18th century, by a correspondent of the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, and a sketch of the Church appeared in that venerable publication ; also in the *European Magazine* for 1792. During the present century, in addition to the ordinary guide books, we have the enterprising *History of Ashburne*, published more than forty years ago, by Dawson and Hobson, which describes the Church, and supplies us with two interesting engravings, one of the exterior,

* “So, down thy hill, romantic Ashburne, glides
The Derby Dilly, carrying six insides.”

the other of the interior, in its unrestored state. Later still, we have the imposing work by the Rev. S. T. Mosse, then curate of Ashburne, illustrated with large folio lithographs of the Church as it appeared after the 1840 "restoration." When we have mentioned the paper commemorating the visit of the British Archæological Association to our town in 1851, and the volume which treats of the Church in Mr. J. C. Cox's well-known work, we have exhausted all the principal sources of information.

It would be ungracious to point out the errors, real or supposed, in these several descriptions, for the architectural history of Ashburne Church is by no means easy of explanation. We can, of course, point out certain portions as belonging undoubtedly to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth century periods of Architecture; but it is difficult to frame a theory which will account with perfect consistency for the present form of the fabric.

Of course, the well-known Consecration Plate tells us (Plate VIII.) that a Church was dedicated by Hugh de Pateshull, in A.D. 1241; and we can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the chancel, north and south transepts, were erected previous to that date; but it is doubtful whether any portion of the present nave formed part of the building then consecrated. Fragments of an edifice belonging to the Norman and Early English Periods came to light during the restoration of the chancel in 1876-77, and also during the recent alterations; but the Norman fragments may have been brought from the old Chapel at Clifton, which was pulled down in the last century for the purpose of repairing the mother Church.

On certain points, indeed, we can write with tolerable distinctness—*e.g.*, the west wall of the north transept was evidently pierced subsequently to its erection, when the wall of the nave was brought out some feet further north into its present position; and again in the south transept, the eaves course of the western wall may be detected *inside* the present Church, although the external basement molds had been removed when the arch leading from the south aisle to the transept was erected. That

ANNO: B: IN CARNATIONE: DOMINI: MCC: XLII:
VIN: KL: MARTII: DOMINUS: EST: BEATUS: EDICIA:
ECCLESIA: ALIQUOT: CONSECRA: DOMINI: NO:
NORE: SANCTI: OSWALDI: REGIS: ET: MARTI:
RIS: AVE: HERABILI: PATRE: DOMINO:
HVGONE: TH: PATRIS: SVL: COVENTRENSI:
episcopo:

the eastern chapels—viz., the Lady Chapel on the north, and the Saint Oswald Chantry on the south, with their arcades, were added at a later date than the other portions, is also made manifest by the string course which runs continuously from the external walls of the chancel along what is now the internal wall of the chapel; and a glance at the wall itself will teach us that it has been built *against* the chancel, and not bonded in with it. When the present central tower was erected, it was found advisable to add a strong buttress at the north-west corner, in order to counteract the thrust of the tower arch in that direction, whereas at the south-west corner, the nave arcade served for this purpose.

To begin with the special object of this paper, on Sunday, July 10th, 1881, I gave notice that on the following Monday I should commence operations. For years I had been planning the restoration of this noble building, and I felt a true conviction, that if my parishioners could once see in reality what I had already planned in my mind's eye, they would lay aside all prejudices and objections, and heartily support me in my work. The result has fully justified my expectations.

Like so many of our parish churches, Ashburne exhibits the gradual growth and glory of English architecture; and alas! bears upon its face the no less common and convincing signs of a debased and destructive period, extending from about the year 1640 to the present century inclusive. We fear, indeed, that the age of Vandalism has not yet passed away; its baleful shadow hangs yet over many a modern "restoration." Truth to tell, the archæologist and the architect should work hand in hand together, if the features of our ancient churches are to be retained, and at the same time the fabrics rendered secure.

I should mention *in limine*, that the chancel was "restored" under the advice of the late Sir G. G. Scott, in 1876-78, after undergoing sundry alterations, extending over the years 1839-70; and that the Lady, or Cokayne Chapel, was repaired under my own care during the years 1879-80, when the double gables were rebuilt precisely according to the pitch given by the weather-

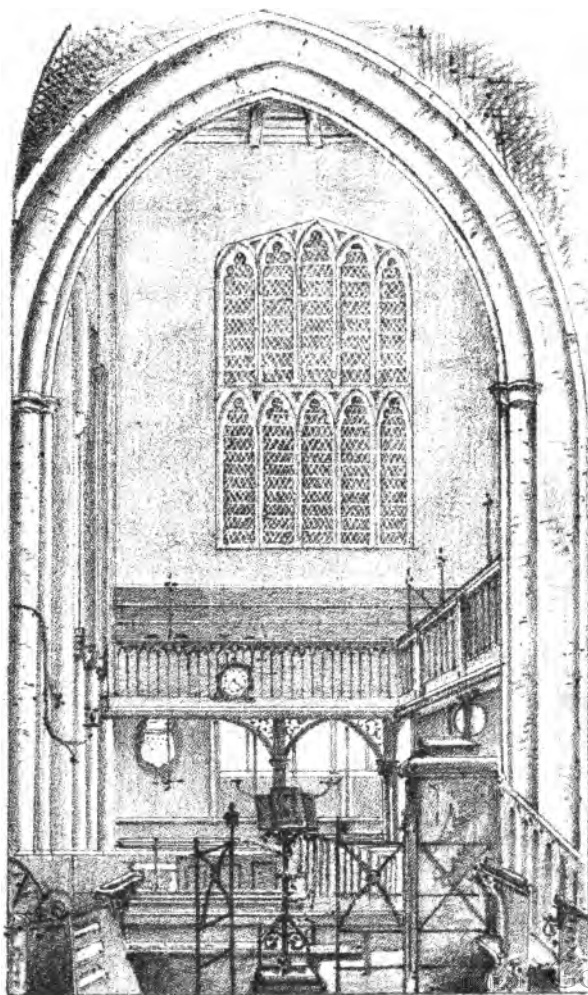
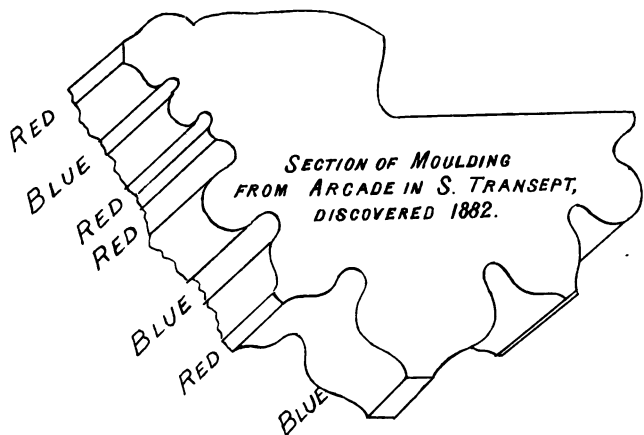
molding, and the roof raised externally, the old oak ceiling being at the same time retained.

It seems desirable, in the first place, to give a brief description of the Church as we found it.

The two passages of the nave and south aisle had been ingeniously arranged so as *not* to be on the site of the ancient alleys, and consequently on lines quite out of harmony with what should be the centre and guiding point of every church—I mean the altar. The stone flagging of the passages rested upon brick flues, raised about ten inches above the original level of the Church, and the pews were placed five inches above the flags, hence the congregation stood on the same level as the chancel, even after the latter had been considerably raised by the late Sir G. G. Scott. Then the hacked and battered bases of the arcade columns were altogether concealed from sight, and where any substantial portions remained, they had been utilised as convenient supports for the timber joists, and had been mutilated accordingly.

The font, after having been moved to three different positions in succession, stood in a singularly unsuitable place in the south-western transept. The western doorway—a grand specimen of Early Decorated work—had been ruthlessly destroyed in 1840, and a huge elongated window, 35 feet high, having taken its place, was silently but surely pushing the nave walls out of the perpendicular. The interesting semi-arch, which was designed to give access to the nave through the north transept, was utterly obscured and blocked up by a clumsy coke cellar and staircase; but the most serious damage to the building had been inflicted by the cumbrous galleries; huge iron girders had been inserted in the walls on either side, splitting the stone work in every direction, and in some cases shattering the jambs and shafting of the nave windows.

The capital of the westernmost pillar had been cut away, and the wood-work of the galleries fitted around it; fortunately a small portion of the carved foliage remained as a guide for restoration. String courses had been chopped down flush with



ASHBURNE CHURCH INTERIOR LOOKING WEST.

the walling, in order to procure a level surface, and every window in the nave and south aisle was either partially or entirely concealed by the wood-work of the gallery. (See Plate IX.)

Now that the floor has been reduced to its original level, we can admire the peculiar grace of the nave arcade; and special attention should be called to the elegant shafts which are developed from the springing, and perhaps formed in ancient days brackets for images.

The miserable western window has been removed, together with the gallery which necessitated its erection, and in its place we have designed a window of five lights, partaking of the same character as those in the north wall; the battlements have been renewed, and a cross placed on the centre of the gable. Much damage had been done to this part of the Church by the erection of a vestry, in 1720. The font was then first moved from its normal position, and a brick flue cut through the wall. I should mention that under the original western windows a string course had once run from north to south; this had been cut away in order to admit of the gallery planking, but fortunately I discovered a small whitewashed fragment *in situ*, and was thus enabled to reproduce the mold and ascertain its original position.

The doorway itself has been faithfully reproduced by the aid of the fragments found hidden in the wall, or built in by the 1840 "restorers." Some idea of its grandeur may be given by the statement that it is 14 feet high by seven feet wide; and the worshipper who enters by this doorway finds himself, in spite of the irregularity of the building, exactly opposite to the altar.

From the top to the bottom of the western wall of the south aisle gaped a crack three or four inches in width; the stone had split asunder, and the window arch had been thrust out by a rude entrance, evidently excavated for the purpose of interments. Moreover, I found that the internal wall-stone was quite black and rotten for several feet, and discovered, on inquiry, that this end of the Church had been used as a charnel-house prior to 1840. The skulls and bones from the adjacent yard had been

here piled up promiscuously, until the ammonia had actually eaten away the stone-work. Tiles, bricks and mortar had been freely used in order to make up the deficiencies, but the offensive smell still remained; and the workmen whom I employed were at times rendered quite sickly by the odour arising from the impregnated stone wall. I ought also to mention that skulls and bones were lying freely about underneath the flooring, and actually in the flues, and the entire surface of the Church was polluted by human remains.

Passing along the north side of the nave, I should wish to point out the windows closely similar in character to the upper windows of the presbytery in S. Alban's Abbey; they cannot be considered to belong to a much later date than the latter half of the thirteenth century, and thus mark the transition from Early English to Early Decorated work. These, having been cut in half by the gallery, never displayed their simple beauty in the unrestored state of our Church. One of this series (the eastern-most) has been altered in times past from a three-light to a two-light window, and an iron stanchion had superseded the mullion and tracery; the former has been removed and the stone-work replaced.

Now that the plaster and whitewash have been cleaned off, the broken courses can be discerned, and the exact space occupied by the three-light window can be pointed out. The interesting semi-arch, and the clever way in which the wall is managed, must be seen to be appreciated.

Another striking improvement appeared when the clerestory windows had been cleaned down; although elliptical in shape and belonging to a much later period, they possess a certain character of their own, and, of course, add considerably to the light and airiness of the building—a feature which did not escape the notice of Dr. Johnson when he worshipped within its walls, for we read in Boswell's well-known life the following entry in his diary:—"On Sunday, Sept. 12, we went to the Church of Ashburne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size."

On this side we laid bare the remains of the ancient north doorway—the holes in which the massive draw-bar once moved—the hook and latch of the door itself still remained, and these have been carefully preserved, whilst the recess thus gained has been utilised for a coil of hot water pipes. A passage originally crossed over to the south porch, but these doorways having both perished, there seemed to be no adequate reason for restoring the alley.

The subject of seats and passages occupied our attention for some considerable time, but at last we planned what seemed to be the proper arrangement under the circumstances; and we were gratified to find, as the work went on, that the proposed central passage coincided exactly with the ancient plan. People can now pass freely round the Church, without being restricted to two alleys separated one from the other by impassable pews.

Perhaps my readers may appreciate in part the labour which has devolved upon us, when I state that 500 new stones have been inserted in the north wall of the nave alone; but so carefully has the stone been matched, that it is difficult to believe that so much labour has been expended.

Here, let me remark, that clearing the walls of cement and plaster has other advantages, besides that of displaying the beauty of the building, for we can now trace by the different courses and quality of the stone exactly where the plan of the Church has been altered and the walls raised during the Perpendicular period.

In the tower itself we disclosed two small windows, which had previously been filled up with bricks and plaster, and the lines of the high pitched roof which once existed can now be readily perceived. Here also, as in the nave transepts and south aisle, ominous cracks were laid bare, and ugly settlements which had been caused by those once fashionable underground pews, called vaults—these dangerous symptoms when detected, were carefully filled in with grouting of the best quality, and the damaged stone cut out and replaced by new ashlar.

The south aisle had been clearly added at a later period, than

the nave, the transept wall having been pierced in order to admit the arch. Here the foundations of the wall and portions of the external base moldings could be seen. The windows of this aisle are well worthy of notice ; I do not recollect seeing elsewhere any windows approaching them in character ; unfortunately, the carved caps of the shafting had suffered grievous ill-treatment, for they had been cut off level with the wall, and the wood-work fitted against them.

The remaining portion of the south porch was treated after the same manner already alluded to in the case of the north doorway, and thus the two ancient entrances to the parish Church can once more be seen.

The font has been placed on an additional base and step, and now stands as nearly as possible in the position which it occupied prior to 1840.

Adjoining to the south porch we found the entrance to a spiral staircase, which led to the now destroyed parvise, or priest's room, over the porch. In a church of this size and importance, it would be necessary to have an attendant always in the Church to guard the costly offerings and watch the burning tapers. By way of illustration, I may mention that a field called the Lamp-holme was in former days granted as an endowment for keeping a lamp perpetually burning in the Church of S. Oswald. In all probability this staircase terminated in a small turret corresponding to that in the tower ; and, indeed, there are marks confirmatory of this on the outside wall. The window adjacent was lengthened and repaired forty years ago, at the time that the porch and staircase were destroyed.

Previous to the alterations then made, the aisles were floored with alabaster slabs, tiles, and common bricks. We have found several fine pieces of alabaster underground, which served for the foundation of flues, or covered the vaults which had been rifled by ruthless hands. Many of them showed marks of the wear they had suffered from passing feet, and we have utilised the best of them for the pulpit panels and sacristy.

The beautiful niche, where once probably stood the image of S.

Oswald, still remains in this aisle, although partially damaged by the introduction of an oval monument that had covered and injured it with iron cramps.

As the cills of the south aisle windows were all more or less defective, these have been renewed. From the condition in which we found them, it appeared as though the rain had beaten in and ruined the mortar. Could they have been thus exposed to the weather at the time of the Civil Wars? The marks of bullets and the dints of cannon balls give an instructive reminder of past history as we survey the west end of the Church; and the possession of two cannon balls actually taken out of the walls proves that damage more or less serious must have been committed. If these windows abounded in "superstitious images," no doubt a worthy companion to Will Dowsing would be found ready to destroy them.

I now proceed to describe—

The south transept, including S. Oswald's Chantry, or as it is sometimes called, "Bradburne's Quire."

The arcade which divides this transept always struck me as being incongruous, the arch-molds being poor and debased, whilst the columns were good and graceful. On stripping off the plaster we soon discovered the reason of this incongruity; the spandrels, or wall spaces between the arches, had been constructed of bricks, with here and there a stone; but observing that some of these stones had been tooled, I directed the workmen to cut some out for inspection, and I was rewarded by finding them to be the remains of a richly molded arch; in some cases the mediæval colours remained upon the stone. (See section on Plate IX.) It was plain enough that the transept had once been in ruins—the pressure of the tower, acting upon a building undermined by graves, had pushed the columns out of the perpendicular, and in consequence the arches had fallen down. From a list of briefs in my possession, I gathered that Ashburne Church was under repair about the years 1710-20, and the date stamped on the leaden piping (1719) confirmed this. An entry in the Register

for March 6th, 1716, runs thus :—"Buried Andrew Barnes, Carpenter, who made the new Roof over Bradburne's Quire"; and again on Feb. 9th, 1720, "The south end of the Cross-Ile and 7 yards of the steeple was rebuilt in yeir (*i.e.* the Churchwardens') time." The arcade, then, belongs to this period, and we are thankful that the work is as good as it is. Considerable damage had been done to the south wall by the erection of monuments, and the insertion of the large Decorated window in lieu of the lancets which originally lighted the transept, had not contributed to its solidity. By restoring the Early English shafts, we improve the appearance of the present window, and also exhibit the ancient lines of these lancets.

Here, too, the string courses and hood molding had been shamefully mangled, but we managed to obtain portions of the original, and all these have been made perfect.

During our excavations in the chapel, we came across the broken tombstone of one of Ashburne's worthies, Paul Taylor, and of Lydia Taylor, his daughter. These are now treasured up in the Cokayne Chapel. A small porcelain figure also turned up, which had probably been buried with some child. I could not but marvel at the fact which came to light shortly afterwards—*viz.*, that the old organ gallery had rested chiefly on a lead coffin which, by a perverse exercise of ingenuity, had been filled with bricks and used as the foundation for a pillar! In the eastern wall there once existed triple lancets, corresponding to those yet extant in the north transept; portions of the arches and fluted mullions were picked out of the wall, painted with black and white colouring in a zig-zag pattern. The east wall and late Decorated window have both been practically rebuilt.

The organ is now drawn further back, in order to leave the arch free which communicates with the chancel, and being raised on a strongly-built platform, gives ample space for a choir vestry and sacristy, with safes for registers and sacramental vessels underneath. The double piscina has been carefully restored, and a stone reredos and side altar, with alabaster slabs and panels, invest the sacristy with somewhat of its ancient

solemnity. The stalls were rescued from a farm-house in the neighbourhood, and form good specimens of bold wood carving, A.D. 1480; on one we have the linen fold pattern; on another the armorial bearings of Ralph Fitzherbert quartering Marshall of Leicestershire; whilst on a third, enriched with some striking foliage, a snail is seen devouring the leaves.

The north transept was in somewhat better condition, but the roof was in a sadly decayed state. On the second beam from the north wall was inscribed—

“ Churchwardens, 1697.

* “ Samuel Milnes. Richard Fletcher. R.M. T.C.”

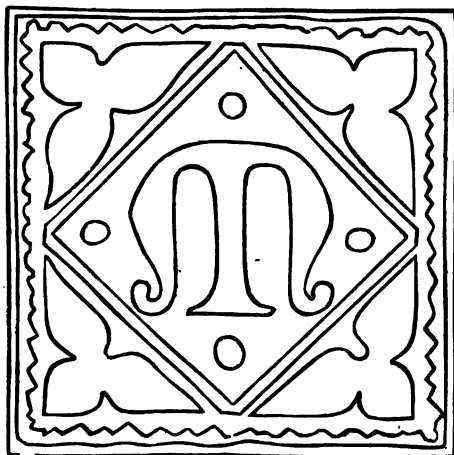
Three of the soundest beams have been retained, but otherwise an entirely new roof has been constructed; externally the high pitch has been restored, whilst internally the old ceiling has been exactly copied, with this exception, that we have so raised the ridge-piece as to leave the head of the window quite free from obstruction. During our excavations here we found the Early English base of the central pillar, which had been superseded by the present Perpendicular column.

The tower needed very careful treatment, for it had shared in the serious injuries inflicted on the other portions of the Church. However, after all our expenditure of time and labour, the effect more than compensates us for the outlay. No one can observe those four piers, and mark the warm variegated tints of the stonework, with the graceful wave molding relieving their massive proportions, without being struck by their dignity; and the princely gift of tiles, presented by Mr. G. Minton Campbell, of Woodseat, lends additional beauty to the space beneath the tower.

With regard to relics, and objects of ecclesiastical art, it should be borne in mind that Ashburne Church has been swept with the besom of destruction—tiles, stained glass, carved woodwork, stone corbels, alabaster memorials and mural paintings—these have been damaged or utterly destroyed by “repairers or restorers,” in past days; hence I have been able to secure but few specimens out of

* The Milnes family was connected with the Taylors and Websters, of Ashburne.

the wreck. Two interesting stone crosses were found by myself under the west end of the Church ; they are figured on Plate X. Figure 1 is of very early date ; Figure 2 closely approximates to the style of the Hope Cross, discovered last year.



I have selected a tile for illustration ;* it forms one of a series of Alphabetic Tiles, and displays the letter M. Other tiles of the same series have been found at Dale Abbey and elsewhere in the county.

In addition to the alabaster flags, the inscriptions on which appear below,

I secured a very fine specimen, which had been buried underneath the tower. I could trace portions of a floriated cross, and the following letters running along the edge :—"—eus Amen. *Hic jacet Johanna uxor Henrici.*" The next word is provokingly indistinct, and is either "Dunh" or "Pun" (Dunham?).

Every scrap of mural painting has been carefully copied down, and may perhaps form the subject of a future paper.

Plate VII. exhibits the ground plan of the Church as at present arranged.

In conclusion, I should wish to place upon record the great obligations I am under to my friend Mr. Abbott, who has spared no pains to make the work worthy of his reputation. The local contractors, Messrs. Smedley and Walker, have shown unflinching interest in their work ; and masons, joiners, and labourers have all partaken of the same spirit.

Much remains to be done ere the Church can be pronounced

* The woodcut is half the size of the original.

Fig.1.

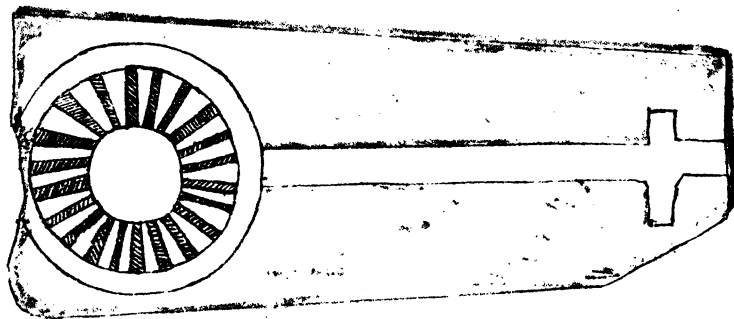
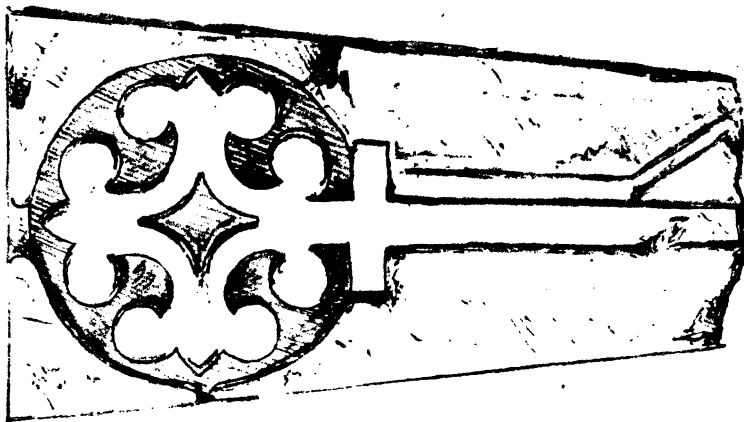


Fig.2.



SCALE 1/4 INCH TO A FOOT

INCISED SLABS FOUND AT ASHBURNE 1882.

to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition ; but I am thankful that I have been enabled to assist in preserving what is really the finest ecclesiastical building in Derbyshire.

I.

YET LIVING

QVIRE BY IOSEPH HEN
HENSON THE 13^H OF IV
DAVGHTER WAS MARIED
FRANCE : THE PARSON O
SHE WAS VERY PYOVS
& NEEDY & WAS THE
E 17TH OF

John Hanson, by Will dated January, 1610, charged his lands in Ashburne with the payment of £5 annually to the churchwardens, to be by them distributed, at Easter and Michaelmas, to such poor of the town as they should think in most need.

II.

THE MA.
OF THIS TOWNE
DREN PAVL TIM.
ROBERT HER LATE
THE 4TH & SHE THE 27TH OF M
TO THIS PLACE ELLEN THE DAVGHTER OF
M THO TAYLOR IS YET LIVING & THE
OTHER 2 SONS RICHARD & ROBERT &
DAVGHTERS DOROTHY MARY GRACE &
ELLONER ALL DIED YOYNG.

Blessed are they that dye in the Lord

Revel. 14. 13.

No memorial survived of this once well-known family of Taylor (of which Dr. Taylor, Johnson's friend, was a member, I believe), until I discovered these fragments.

III.

HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF LYDIA
 THE DAUGHTER OF M^R PAVL TAYLOR
 WHO WAS BVRIED HERE BY HER
 FATHER & OTHER RELATIONS THE
 22th of IVNE 1655 AGED 19 YEARS.

N.B.—Paul Taylor's Will is dated 24th December 1640.

IV.

HERE LYETH THE
 OF THIS TOWNE ME
 M T TA
 MARIED ELIZABETH
 OF
 BY HIM
 OF
 ANN T
 LYDIA THAT IS NOW LIVING HE WAS
 VERY LOVING TO HIS FRIENDS KIND
 THIS TOWNE

GAVE TO CH

per ann

MANY YEARS

THE 3 DA

Paul Taylor gave 20 nobles towards making a loft in the Church, for scholars and others to sit in.

your absence, my sisters presents her best respects
to you. I thank you to present ^{my} best respects
to my Brother & his wife & thank them
for desiring my presence & thank it pleased you
to rest with me concerning the discourse of yours

Fac-simile of Old Letter, penes J. S.

"Heaven witness
I have been to you a true and humble wife,
In all times to your will comformable."
Shakspeare.

BVEN as an almost unique specimen of a long-lost style of caligraphy this letter is worthy of re-production ; but in these present days of petticoat-rule it is highly suggestive of how a *placens uxor* of some short two-and-a-half centuries ago had to address her liege lord and master. Whether, however, a covert meaning may not be detected between the lines, of the fair writer's being only too thankful that her husband-should still longer "order his house and affaires in the countrey," that she might prolong her stay with her deare mother and sisters in the then fashionable *purlieu* of Blackfriars, may be left to the gentler sex to determine.

Pedigree of Mompesson.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, J.P.



OF many of the descendants of Mompesson, our Derbyshire Borromeo, but too little is known; and this pedigree is launched with a view to opening up the subject and eliciting further information. Few events in history move us more forcibly than the harrowing tale of the little land-locked village in the Peak voluntarily sacrificing itself to the awful ravages of the "pestilence that stalketh in darkness," in order to save its neighbours from a similar fate; and nothing more touching has ever been written than the letters to his children of him who had passed "through the cloud and whirlwind of Death" in announcing to them the doleful news of their dear mother's departure on August 23rd, *anno mirabili* 1666.

agree

Willi
thwa
co. R

Ralph Carr,
Durham, es
gue at Eye

Notes on Tideswell Church, Derbyshire.*

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY ANDREW, R.D., VICAR.



THE paper which, at your request, I now venture to read to you must necessarily be short, and in many particulars defective.

I assume that you are acquainted with Mr. Cox's excellent notes upon this church in his valuable work on the Churches of Derbyshire—a work which will increase in value every year.

I. A FORMER CHURCH.

Of the history of the church which preceded this present building we can, I fear, say very little. There are some traces, as I believe, of a former chancel on the eastern side of the present chancel arch. The wall at that place has been cleared of its coating of plaster at my own request, with some loss, it is true, to the appearance, but with some advantage, I think, to archæological investigations. I must also point out that the cement which now covers the walls of the transepts under the string course (except on the south side of the south transept) is but a renewal of cement or plaster which was originally intended, and was actually there when this present church was first built. The plastered portions were, I believe, originally decorated with colour. Some few remains of colour we detected, but in too small patches to aid us further. It is probable that the church which gave place to this large building was of much smaller proportions. It was at first, as you are aware, a chapel under Hope, until it became an

* Read before the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society on their visit to Tideswell Church, August, 1882.

independent Parish Church about the time of King John. You are aware also that it has had an unbroken connection with the Cathedral of Lichfield.

Considering the extensive remains of Norman and Early English work at Bakewell, and of old work at Hope (both churches having also an unbroken connection with Lichfield Cathedral), and the still more extensive Norman remains at Castleton, both in the castle and church there, we may reasonably conjecture that the church at Tideswell which preceded the present structure was of Norman or Early English work. The Peverils of the Peak, whose gifts still form portions of the endowments of the churches just named, held their castle at Castleton, surrounded by the parishes interested in their gifts.

II. WHY SO LARGE A CHURCH WAS BUILT AT TIDESWELL.

The size of this church seems to have been determined, not merely by the number of inhabitants, but in great part by the existence of one or more guilds at Tideswell before the North Transept of this church received the Guild of St. Mary, as re-founded under a charter from Richard II., in 1392. This charter of Richard II., re-founding the chantry of the Guild of St. Mary, from donations of the Foljambes and others (one bequest alone being 200 acres of land), throws great light upon the whole history of Tideswell Church. Without this document, procured many years ago by Mr. Benjamin Bagshaw, of Sheffield, then a student of law in London, from the British Museum, I should have been unable to understand this remarkable edifice. There are many other MSS. and papers relating to Tideswell and other places in Derbyshire, formerly collected by Mr. Wolley, of Matlock, and now in the British Museum, which ought, I think, to find a place in the records of your society. I may also express a hope that a copy of the old statutes of this Guild of St. Mary of Tideswell may be found by you in the Record Office or other repositories of such documents.

In accounting for the size of this church it would be an interesting inquiry what number of officers belonged to that guild, and what

number of chantry chaplains had seats in the great choir of this church. The extent to which the interests of commerce were served by such brotherhoods, and their influence on the liberties of England, must not entirely put out of view their distinctly religious and charitable objects. If, as I believe, this Guild of St. Mary (comprehending, as it did, the clergy, nobility, and work-people, male and female, of this district) more than occupied the place of our present sick clubs or Friendly Societies in popular regard, if, as I conjecture, it was established with a view to protect and further, in its secular aspect, the mining operations of the Peak, we gain some adequate notion of the reasons which may have determined the size and importance of this church. If your investigations should lead to the discovery of another old guild as existing in the South Transept, possibly under the name of St. Catherine (for dedications under the names of St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, St. Catherine, and the Holy Trinity, are sometimes met with in guild churches, as at Coventry), I shall not be surprised. The ancient guilds had some connection with education. In a letter which lately appeared in a church paper it is mentioned that Bishop Pursglove received part of his early education at Tideswell. I do not know on what authority this statement is made, but it is a matter of history that one of the chaplains serving in this church did obtain the post of school-master in the Grammar School, founded in Elizabeth's reign by Bishop Pursglove at Tideswell, after the dissolution of the chantries ordered in the reign of Edward VI.

III. WHEN TIDESWELL CHURCH WAS BUILT.

The date of this church might almost conclusively be fixed from a view of its ground plan. A more characteristic ground plan of a fourteenth century church could not be found. The building was begun and completed, it may be pretty confidently asserted, in the reign of Edward III.—a period in English history second in importance to none. Architecture cannot well be investigated apart from history. Referring to the times in which Tideswell Church was built, three prominent names meet us at once—the

representatives of principles which, taking shape at that period, will always be powerful in England. The English nation may be said to have grown to manhood in the times of Edward III., Wiclif, and Wykeham. In 1327, Edward III. came to the throne when a boy of 14. Three years before, that is, in 1324, both Wiclif and Wykeham were born. Powerful and often opposing forces were embodied in their lives and acts. Edward died in 1377, Wiclif in 1384, and Wykeham in 1404. In 1349 the plague called the Black Death desolated Europe, and was severely felt in this country. I will hazard the conjecture that the unfinished condition of Tideswell Chancel roof (as we found it) may have arisen from the disturbed state of the country at that time, and the engagements of the Foljambe family, on whose liberality this church at that time seems largely to have depended, as you may gather from an inscription on their tomb in the chancel under date 1358. In this fourteenth century occurred the well-known struggle between Rome and Avignon. At the time when Tideswell Church was built the municipal system was being developed from the guilds everywhere established. Take these events in all their bearings, and we may form some conception of the state of England when Tideswell Church was built. Perhaps we should not be far wrong in fixing on 1350 as the average date of this structure; the tower might still be going on in 1370. The date on the Foljambe brass in the chancel, 1358, as already named, is not inconsistent with this supposition.

IV. THE CHANCEL SCREEN.

A photograph by Mr. Keene, which I now produce, gives a view of the chancel with the old screen as we found it. The top of the screen, as it appears in this photograph, was put on in deal some sixty years ago, when what was called the Hucklow Loft was removed, and the church re-seated. The erection of the Hucklow Loft was effected by the authority of a faculty granted by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, under date July 20th, 1724. This faculty is now in my possession, and I here exhibit it; it is in Latin. It recites that Mr. Samuel Eccles, gentlemah, a

parishioner of Tideswell, being resident with his family in the parish, had no seats or benches in Tideswell Church where he might attend service, and he humbly prays for liberty to erect, at his own cost, a loft over the entry into the chancel, 26 feet long and 10 feet wide, and, at the expense of the parishioners, to remove an old loft then existing over the chancel (*hyperstilium vetustum*) to the tower for the use and advantage of the singers.

The said gallery over the chancel was accordingly erected, but as to the form of the old loft which it displaced, and what became of it, we have no record. The present western gallery joining the tower, and lighted from the large window in the tower, was erected about sixty years ago, and the old gallery at the west end, whatever it was, taken down; but I have in vain endeavoured to ascertain what it was like, and what became of it. I cannot gather that it possessed any special architectural beauty.

Returning to the chancel screen, a glance at the photograph will show that its original design was too slender to support a rood loft, and yet a rood loft may have been early added as an afterthought. Two reasons may be alleged for this supposition—first, the existence of a square stone staircase at the western side of the north corner of the chancel arch, some remains of which are now in the Vicarage garden, having been found under the boards at the spot where the stone staircase stood, and identified by me, by the aid of an old drawing and ground plan, made apparently, about 1824. The erection seems to have been mistaken for a stone pulpit (I heard it once called by an old parishioner, the son of the celebrated Tideswell singer, Samuel Slack, who remembered it still standing, “the *old penitentiary*”). It was 6 feet square. The entrance to it was from the south, giving access to a small newel staircase, the entrance being about 4 feet 2 inches by 22 inches. The other reason for my regarding the old loft (*vetustum hyperstilium*) as an afterthought, is drawn from the chisel marks and indentations on the responds of the chancel arch. Care must be taken, however, not to confound these marks, nor those on the chancel side, with indentations necessitated by the erection of Mr. Eccles's gallery in 1724. This is not an easy task. It has

been thought that the carved work now erected (temporarily or permanently) over the place anciently occupied by the Lady Chapel screen formed part of the original rood loft of the chancel. In this opinion I cannot concur. I should rather be inclined to assign it to the position which it now occupies, or to a similar position over the south transept. I found it used in two portions, adapted as book-boards to the ten old stalls in the chancel, five on each side, now removed, as you see them, to the Lady Chapel in the north transept. A portion of the old tracery-work, evidently belonging to some screen in this church, I have taken care to preserve in the middle compartment of the altar table in the chancel. The two pieces of carving on each side of it did not come from this church. You will, however, find two bits of screen-work—open tracery-work of great delicacy and beauty, preserved by me in a new oak erection in the Lady Chapel. These scraps of screen-work had been preserved in a house in Tideswell.

When the new pewing of the church, in 1825, was undertaken, great quantities of carved oak work were, it is said, carted away.

V. THE SIDE CHAPELS.

Near thirty years ago a warming apparatus was placed under the Lady Chapel, in the insertion of which some indications of old wall and of old brasses may have been removed, for the flooring of this Guild Chantry would probably contain some marks of local history. The two figures now placed here in this north transept are said to have belonged originally to the south side—the south aisle of the nave, probably—but their history is unknown. We have lately placed them in their present position to secure them from mutilation.

VI. THE MONUMENTS.

These have been often described.

In the chancel, the Foljambe brass, date 1358. This has been renewed.

The fine brass of Bishop Pursglove. 1579.

The tomb and brasses of Sir Sampson Meverill, in the centre of chancel, with emaciated stone figure underneath. 1462.

In the south transept chapel, the fine tomb and recumbent figures of Sir Thurstan de Bower and the Lady Margaret his wife, were restored in 1873, by the late John Bower Brown, Esq., of Woodthorpe Hall, Sheffield. The figures of Sir Thurstan de Bower and his wife were removed into a corner of the chancel from their present position (which is their original position), in the changes which took place at the re-pewing of the church in 1825-6.

The Lytton Chapel, in the south transept, contains a slab with brasses of Sir Robert and Lady Isabella Lytton, date 1458. The present Lord Lytton takes his title from this family. Lytton, now usually spelt Litton, is a hamlet and township in Tideswell parish. The shields on the Lytton brass disappeared, it would seem, many years ago.

The monuments on the walls retain their places without much change. Bishop Pursglove's brass had been raised on rubble limestone some inches from the ground, probably by some grateful recipient of learning in the Grammar School founded by him. It is now lowered to its original position.

VII. ANCIENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

These are indicated by the position of the various piscinæ, sedilia, and steps in the flooring, and by some marks on the walls where the old screens were inserted.

VIII. THE PULPIT.

No traces remain. It was probably moveable. The old loft at the chancel screen may have been used for preaching, but this is mere supposition. A wooden pulpit, with sounding board, stood at the pillar nearest the north transept at the beginning of this century. The present stone pulpit is entirely new.

IX THE NICHES.

The church contains two old niches outside, in the buttresses of the south transept (not unlike some to be seen at Linlithgow), and two in the modern bell turret lately erected over the chancel

arch. There are six niches inside. We have no account of what figures were in any of them. One of the chancel niches would probably contain a figure of John the Baptist, the church being dedicated in the name of St. John the Baptist; and the niche near the piscina in the Lady Chapel would probably contain the figure of St. Mary.

X. THE WINDOWS.

All the windows contain the original form of the tracery, and most of them the actual old tracery. Where renewal of the tracery has been absolutely necessary, the greatest care has been exercised to have an exact copy of the old. Some amount of painted glass there no doubt was at the first; where the old glass has gone to, or when removed, is not known. The elaborately painted eastern window of the chancel is the gift of Cecil G. Savile Foljambe, M.P., Cockglode, near Ollerton, at whose cost, also, the Foljambe brass in the chancel was renewed in 1875.

XI. THE BELLS.

They are six in number. They have all been re-cast except the fourth, which has the text, in Lombardic characters—" *Nomen habeo Gabrielis missi de cælis*," referring to the prediction about the Birth of John the Baptist. Some of the rest were re-cast about 200 years ago. In addition to the six hung in the tower, there is a small bell just lately removed to the new bell-turret over the chancel, from the west tower, where it has hung in a temporary way for several years past. It may have occupied, and been intended to occupy, the old bell-turret on the chancel arch. The small turret which preceded the present bell-turret never contained a bell, but seemed to have served only to continue the tradition of the turret formerly existing there. The date upon the bell, curiously enough, is 1658, towards the end of Oliver Cromwell's government. When hung in the west tower, it was used, we understand, to communicate from below with the ringers, and formerly to indicate the entrance of the clergyman. Of the original bell-turret over the chancel we have no record. The one we found never had a bell. In designing a new turret

we were obliged to take the general character of the work of the chancel, and do the best we could.

XII. THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF TIDESWELL CHURCH.

The flowing line is observable throughout the windows. All of them, not excepting the almost unique square-headed windows in the chancel, belong, I need not say, to the Decorated Style of Gothic architecture. The windows of this church, the careful manner in which all the string-courses are managed, and the admirable proportions conspicuous throughout, make this building an admirable study of the perfection to which architecture had attained in the reign of Edward III. It would be difficult to find a specimen of beauty in proportion and detail, and of results in the way of convenient accommodation for worship and preaching at the present day so satisfactorily attained, with so true an economy of material and ornament. The walls and pillars are as compact as safety would permit. Economy of labour and space is conspicuous everywhere, and yet nothing can exceed the calm dignity of the elevations, and the practical utility of the general arrangements. They were not made as matters of fancy, but in accordance with the science of architecture, then well understood on fixed rules. The Decorated style in this structure produces the best results at a smaller cost, I think, than any previous or subsequent style could have procured. It is true the roof of the chancel, even at the first, was scarcely equal to its work, and was apparently hurried on, from some cause or other, without even waiting for the cap moulding inside at the top of the side walls. The cap moulding we have supplied by simply continuing the old moulding running on the western side of the chancel. The consecration crosses are still to be seen on the sides of the chief inner south entrance at the west end of the church. The absence of any vestry, except the sacristy at the back of the reredos in the chancel, must always have caused inconvenience, at least so long as the clergy did not occupy their rooms round the churchyard, or make temporary use of the side chapels for vestries.

XIII. RESTORATION.

This has been much admired. I have to regret, however, that in consequence of a mistake between the architect and builder, the pitch of the chancel roof was somewhat altered, notwithstanding the stipulation, carefully made, that no alteration of pitch in the roofs should occur. The difference is not much, but my repeated wish was that not the slightest alteration should be made. The original roof which we found on Tideswell Chancel was very simple, composed of small rafters, with a collar high up towards the apex, the eastern bay having evidently, as we saw by the nail holes, been boarded and illuminated. The footings of the rafters rested on the top of the wall, only kept in place by an oak wall plate. It was no wonder that such a construction should have pushed out the side walls at the top in the middle bays. The timbers were too decayed to admit of repair. Advantage was taken of the necessity of a new roof to lay hold of the side walls by hammer beams, supported on corbels some four feet from the top of the wall, and that without departing from the character of the roofs adopted in the 14th century. The character of the old stall work is seen by the ten stalls lately removed from the chancel to the Lady Chapel. What the original seats in the nave were cannot now be ascertained. The roof of the nave is original. The main timbers are sound, and will be retained, and the original pitch preserved unaltered. The small rafters and purlins require to be renewed, as well as the lead. This is being done, and additional supports made at the junction of the rafters and purlins. The roof of the Hermit's Chamber, over the south porch, has been restored. The old opening or squint from this chamber, made for keeping guard over the church, has been used to gain better access to the room, so that it may be used as a store-room for fragments and articles belonging to the church. In the early part of this century it was used as a bone house. The bells were, sixty or seventy years ago, rung from a small gallery over the western door of the tower, and communicating with another gallery used by the singers, which gallery then gave place to the present western gallery. The present gallery now

accommodates the Sunday scholars, and, though out of keeping with the church, and blocking the fine arch into the tower, is useful on some special occasions.

The stall work in the chancel is new, and the fronts of the book-boards are open, the carving being remarkably interesting. The old chancel screen is now under repair. The roofs of the chancel, the transepts, and the larger portion of the nave, have been renewed in oak and lead, in even a stronger manner than when the church was built. New stall work is ordered for the space between the side chapels in the transepts; and when this is done the main features of the restoration will have been firmly fixed. The *levels* of the church have been well preserved—an important point in all restorations.

XIV. BISHOP PURSGLOVE, THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THE GUILD HALL OF TIDESWELL, AND MILLER'S DALE.

Into the history of Bishop Pursglove I must not now enter. Recent investigations at York have proved that he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Hull in Henry VIII's reign, and not, as generally supposed, in Queen Mary's—a point of considerable historical value, as throwing light upon the events of his time.

An investigation into the muniments of the Grammar School might possibly make it plain that the old, partly ruined building in the centre of Tideswell was the ancient Guildhall of Tideswell. Tradition would point also to the Cross Daggers Inn as having been formerly the abode of the female portion of the same guild united as a sisterhood. This is the more likely, as no religious house existed at Tideswell belonging to any monastery or nunnery.

At Miller's Dale, it is true, there was a small cell belonging to Lenton Priory, near Nottingham. Two carved stones evidently belonging to the entrance to the chancel of the old little chapel at Miller's Dale (date about 1360) are now in the Vicarage garden, having been brought from Miller's Dale. They are almost identical in design with the stone chancel screen at Chelmorton.

The brass on Bishop Pursglove's tomb is as perfect as when first

placed there, as is the inscription which goes round the edge ; but I venture to hazard the conjecture that the inscription at the *foot* of the figure of the Bishop has been placed there, as a substitute for a previous inscription, which probably had a stronger sheet of brass than exists now, more like the rest of the brasses on this remarkable tomb.

XV. INVESTIGATIONS STILL TO BE MADE.

The dedications of the side chapels in the transepts, except that of the Lady Chapel, have yet to be ascertained. This ought not to be difficult to any one who has ready access to the Augmentation Offices' documents in London, and the Chapter records at Lichfield.

Of the two chapels in the south transept the one nearest the south was probably endowed, in part at least, by some of the Meverel family. Sir Thurston de Bower may have married into this family. That the Stathams claimed some privilege of sepulture in that part of the church seems probable. The Lytton Chapel joins next. Its form can only be determined by the piscina and the flat stone containing the Lytton brass. Whether that stone occupies its original position I cannot say. The south aisle of the nave is two feet wider than the north aisle, and may possibly have contained smaller chantries surrounded by wooden parcloes, but this is mere conjecture.


In the north transept, besides the Lady Chapel, another chantry may have existed. No piscina, however, can be traced attached to this part of the church, which seems to have had some connection with Wheston.

What the exact form of the top of the chancel screen originally was, cannot, I fear, be ascertained. Care will be taken to preserve what remains, and to follow the marks on the responds in restoring the top.

The old statutes of the Tideswell Guild or Guilds may perhaps at some time be found in London.

Ancient Documents relating to Tithes in the Peak.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX.

N almost unending litigation existed between the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the Priory of Lenton, Notts, from the reign of King John down to the time of Henry VIII., when it was perforce terminated by the dissolution of the monasteries. It is not therefore surprising to find that a considerable number of the old documents among the Lichfield muniments pertain to this strife. By the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter, I am permitted to lay before the members of our society extended transcripts of some of the earlier of these documents. It seemed as if it would be a waste of time and space to translate these documents, abounding in formalities, *in extenso*, but a closely literal translation is given of the interesting evidence as to the parochiality of Tideswell church, as well as of the more important paragraphs of the detailed document of the "spoils" taken by the monks of Lenton. In addition to my friend Mr. Hope, I have to thank my friend Mr. H. P. Welchman, of Lichfield, for the great trouble he has bestowed on some of these documents. A brief preliminary statement is necessary as to the ecclesiastical position of affairs in the Peak which gave rise to these constant quarrels.

William Peverel, the illegitimate son of the Conqueror, who died February 5th, 1113, gave on his death-bed to the Priory of Lenton two-thirds of the tithes of all things that could be

tithed in his lordships of Dunstan, Newbold, Tideswell, Bradwell, Bakewell, Hucklow, Ashford, Wormhill, Monyash, and Hulme; also two-thirds of the tithes of the pastures pertaining to his lordships in the Peak, including those at Shalcross, Fernilee, Cowdale, Sterndale, and one or two other places of less importance; also the whole tithes of horses in the Peak, wherever he had a stable, and the whole tithes of hunting and of lead in the same district. But when the vast estates of the Peverels were escheated in the reign of Henry II., they were bestowed by the king upon his second son, John, Earl of Mortaigne. No sooner had Richard ascended the throne, than John began to play the part of a conspirator. One of his most ready and able tools in the midlands was Hugo de Nonant, then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, a man of large estates and influence, but of a thoroughly secular and turbulent disposition. When his attachment to the cause of John began to wane, the Earl bought his further support by the gift of the churches of Bakewell, Hope, and Tideswell, with all their appurtenances, of which gift the original charter is still preserved at Lichfield. After John came to the throne, he confirmed the gift of the Peak churches to the bishopric, when Geoffrey Muschamp occupied the see; but his successors, William Cornhill (1215-1224) and Alexander Stavenby (1224-1246), transferred these rights to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Immediately on the transfer being completed, litigation began between the Priory and the Chapter, which lasted, with certain intervals of peace, for three hundred years, during which period there were five several appeals to the Roman Court. As can easily be imagined from the above brief statement, the matter at issue between Lenton and Lichfield was always—though presenting different phases—of the same character, viz., (1) the extent of the lordships of William Peverel, (2) whether he had the right of bequeathing tithes of land not under cultivation during his lifetime, and (3) how far the charters of the Earl of Mortaigne overrode those of William Peverel, whose descendants had suffered sequestration.

Although there were serious disputes in 1248, the first time

that matters came to a decided head was in the years 1250-1, when the monks of Lenton by force of arms seized on certain tithes of wool and lambs in the parish of Tideswell. The Chapter had ordered the flocks to be actually folded within the church itself (an older one than the present fabric) for safety, but the monks, not respecting the strained right of sanctuary, burst the doors, when a free fight ensued between the servants and tenants of the two parties, as well as between the regular and secular clergy. Many of the sheep and lambs were butchered under the horses' hoofs or by the weapons of the combatants; and the pollution of both church and churchyard rendered the suspension of all religious rites for some time obligatory, until the building and its precincts could be formally reconciled by the Bishop. The scandal had now assumed such large proportions that Bishop Weseham saw that in an appeal to Rome lay the only hope of reducing the quarrel, and himself recommended the adoption of this course. Pope Innocent IV. appointed, in the first instance, the Prior of Lande to act as his commissioner, but the Prior transferred his powers to the Master of the Schools at Lincoln; on the failure of this commission the Pope transferred the hearing of the case to the Abbots of Burton and Rocester and the Prior of Kenilworth, but they, too, failed to effect a reconciliation. The Archdeacon of S. Alban's was next appointed, by the Roman Court, and, though he obtained full evidence on oath, he was not able to put an end to the quarrel. The Pope thereupon appointed a fourth commission with extended powers, consisting of Walter, Warden of the Friars Minors of Leicester, Adam, Archdeacon of Chester, and the Prior of the Friars Preachers of London; the last-named was, however, excused from acting. A decision was at length arrived at by this fourth commission, and in 1252 they gave judgment in the church of S. Mary at Leicester, to the effect that the Priory should pay to the sacristan at Lichfield 100 marks as a fine (in addition to £60 already voluntarily paid to the Chapter as recompense for the damage)—that all the greater and lesser tithes of Tideswell belonged to the Dean and Chapter, excepting two-thirds

of the tithes of lead on the demesnes of William Peverel, of the tithe of the mill of Richard Daniel, and of the tithe of the hunting stud and of venison—that the Dean and Chapter should pay 14 marks out of the tithes of Bakewell and Hope to Lenton Priory—and that two-thirds of the great tithes only should go to the Priory in other parts, and of pastures and places then cultivated at Bakewell, Nether Haddon, Ashford, and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

This decision secured peace in the Peak between the rival religious bodies, but only for some twenty or thirty years, when the strife broke out again almost as fiercely as ever. The documents given below, all now for the first time printed, are some of those that bear on this first dispute of 1250–1252.

No. I. is the undated Confirmation Charter of Bishop Stavenby of the Peak churches to the Lichfield Chapter. It is written on a slip of parchment only eight inches by four, and the ink is as black and legible as when first penned.

No. II. is the formal abrogation addressed to the Pope, by the Archdeacon of S. Alban's of the powers entrusted to him by the Holy See. He recites the appointment by the Roman Court of the Prior of Lande, of the Abbots of Burton and Rocester and the Prior of Kenilworth, and of himself and others to act as commissioners, and finally declares that he found it impossible to terminate the quarrel owing to the astuteness and contumacy of the Prior and Convent of Lenton. The document is in excellent preservation, and an admirable specimen of the caligraphy of those days.

No. III. is a beautifully written narrow roll, three feet long, giving full particulars as to the estimated value of the tithes received by Lenton in the different townships of Bakewell, Hope, and Tideswell; together with an account of the violent seizure of the sheep in Tideswell church and of the damage done. It is a transcript of two Inquisitions taken on oath in 1251, with additional remarks, and intended for the use of the proctors engaged in the cause.

No. IV. is a similar sized document to the last, but in bad

condition, and contains one of the Inquisitions given in No. II. The last paragraph, therefore, is only given, and this is of exceptional interest, as showing the conditions and emoluments under which John the Chaplain held the church of Tideswell.

No. V. contains the depositions, unfortunately incomplete, taken before the Papal Commissioners at Tideswell in 1252, in proof of the parochiality of the church of Tideswell, which the Chapter contended was no longer to be regarded as a mere chapelry of Hope. This is of so much interest that it is translated in full.

No. VI. is a deed from Henry de Lexington, Dean of Lincoln, lessee under the Dean and Chapter of the church of Bakewell, by which he covenants to pay fourteen marks to the Priory of Lenton in accordance with the decision of the Papal Commissioners.

No. VII. is the formal decision of the Warden of Leicester and the Archdeacon of Chester, as Papal Commissioners, given at S. Mary's, Leicester, in 1252. The document is in good preservation, and remarkably well written. This copy of their judgment, to be preserved by the Chapter, has appended to it, in addition to the seals of the Commissioners, the seal of Lenton Priory; and also the seal of Alan their sub-prior, who had appeared on behalf of the convent before the commission.

No. VIII. is a small undated Indenture between the Priory and the Chapter relative to the tithes of the three Peak churches, apparently drawn up as an additional security for the carrying out of the Papal judgment.

No. IX. is an undated Indenture, but apparently of about this period, or rather later, between the Priory and the Chapter, relative to a compromise touching the tithes of five hundred acres of newly cleared lands at Fairfield. This Fairfield question came up again and again in the next two centuries; see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii.

I. Universis Christi fidelibus tam presentibus quam litteris presentem paginam visuris vel auditoris Alexander dei gratia Coventren & Licheffelden Episcopus Salutem in domino. Noverit universitas

vestra nos divine pietatis intuitu confirmasse tamquam Jus suum Commune Ecclesie Licheffelden totam Ecclesiam de Baucwell cum Capellis & omnibus pertinentiis suis. possessionibus & tenementis. & etiam Ecclesiam de Hope cum Capella de Tidswell. & aliis pertinentiis suis plene & integre in liberam. puram & perpetuam elemosinam perpetuo possidendas. volumus autem quod predictæ Ecclesie immunes sint in perpetuum ab omni exactione. jure & consuetudine archidiaconali. Preterea confirmamus commune predictæ Ecclesie nostre Licheffelden Ecclesias de Kanoco & de Rugele & de Erleeg. & Decem solidas de Ecclesia de Senestan, & Decem Libras quas ex ordinatione nostra annuatim percipiunt de Ecclesia de Dunneschurch. Et ut de hac confirmatione nostra plenius in posteris constare possit: eam sigilli nostri auctoritate confirmavimus. Hiis Testibus. Magistro. Willelmo de Manec tunc Decano Licheffelden. Domino Ricardo de Stavenesby tunc Thesaurario Licheff. Magistro Ricardo de Glovernia archidiacono Covent. Magistro Willelmo de Lucebi archidiacono Derbeye. Domino Willelmo de Hedfeld. Magistro Roberto de Chebeseye. Domino Roberto Capellano. Domino Hugone Capellano. Magistro Ricardo de Halton Canonicis Licheffeld. Magistris. Radulfo de Lacoc. Alexandro Blundo. Symone perdril. Thome de Luda Clericis Domini Coventren & Lycheff. fratre Radulfo Elemosinario. Waltero de Halton. Willelmo frensus. & multis aliis—

[Seal lost] *Indorsed:*

Confirmacio Episcopi Alexandri
Super Ecclesiis de Hope Baucwell
& aliis

also

Confirmacio Alexandri Episcopi
De Ecclesia de Hope et Capella
de Tyddeswell.

II. Sanctissimo patri in Christo & Domino. I. Dei gratia. sacrosancte Romane ecclesie summo pontifici. frater. J. Humilis archidiaconus de Sancto Albano: devota pedum oscula beatorum.

Mandatum vestrum suscepi in principio mensis octobris proximo preteriti in hec verba.

Innocentius Episcopus servus servorum Dei. Dilecto filio. Archidiacono Sancti Albani Lincolnie Diocese salutem & apostolicam benedictionem. Qua nobis dilecti filii. Prior & Conventus de Lenton cluniacensis ordinis petitione monstraverunt. quod cum causam que inter ipsos ex parte una. & Decanum & Capitulum Lycheffeld' ex altera super decimis & rebus aliis vertitur. per diversas commissiones hinc inde ab apostolica sede ad iudices diversos optentas. & processus varios habitos per eosdem. Priori de Landa Lincolnie Diocese duxerimus commitendam. Idemque prior magistro scholarum Lincolnie suisque collegis super his. commiserit totaliter vices suas. causa eadem que propter protentiam & maliciam partis adverse per biennium & amplius iam duravit non potest de facili in illis partibus terminari. Quare dicti prior & conventus nobis humiliter supplicaverunt. ut causam ipsam revocare ad examine sedis apostolice. curaremus. Volentes igitur ut finis litibus imponatur: Discretioni tue per apostolica scripta mandamus. quatinus si est ita. faciens tibi omnes optentas. hinc inde. litteras & processus per eas habitos exhiberi. Detentores ad exhibitionem eorum si necesse fuerit per. censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione preposita. compescendo. causam eandem audias. & eam infra sex menses prae susceptioni presentium si de partium voluntate processerit. iudicio vel concordia terminare procures. faciens que decreveris per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Alioquin. ipsam extunc instructam vel non instructam. ad nostrum remittas examen. prefixo partibus ipsis termino peremptorio competenti. quo per se vel per procuratores ydoneos compareant coram nobis facture ac recepture super hiis que ordo dictaverit rationis. Dat' Mediolan xij. kl. Septembris. Pontificati nostro anno nono.

Postulante autem dicto priore & nimium instante. non absque surrepcionis astutia commissioni a me tunc distracto circa alia. optinuit in hac forma. Archidiaconus Sancti Albani iudex a domino papa delegatus. Discretis viris. Decano sancti martini magni Lond'. & magistro ffortoni canonico xancton Domini. pape.

subdiacono salutem in domino sempiternam. Causarum cognitioni que vertuntur coram nobis antea predicta inter priorem & conventum de Lenton ex parte una. & Decanum & capitulum Lych' ex altera variis prepediti negotiis interesse non possumus. Ideoque nobis vices nostras sub alternationem committimus. Idem partibus & universis Christi fidelebus. significamus. Dat. mense octobris. anno gratie. m°. cc°. 1° primo. Sane comperto premodum sic committendo me fuisse multipliciter circumventum. tumque procuratores partium in impetratione dictarumstrarum litterarum in me ut didici communiter converunt. tumque dicti commissarii compatriote dicti prioris & nimis eidem familiares esse dicuntur publice ut audiui: commissioni predictam satis tempestive ut credidi: revocavi. eisdem commissariis inhibendo. ne quicquam inter partes per eandem aliquatenus attemptarent. partesque predictas ad meam feci presentiam evocari. Sed ipsi commissarii predictis meis revocationi & inhibitioni. non duxerint deferendum. sed potius contra me. suum calcaneum erigentes. inhibuerunt mihi ne procedem inter partes. in me si secus fecisse. comminantes se excommunicationis sententiam fulminare. Quorum inhibitioni & comminationi dicti prior & conventus de Lenton firmiter innitentes. citationes meas contempnendo. eorum me comparere non curaverant. ad procedendum in negotio memorato. parte decani & capituli legitime comparente & parata facere coram me secundum formam mandati vestri que ordo dictaverat rationis. Porro. proposito libello ex parte prioris & conventus dictorum super quibusdam articulis seu causis que ex litteris vestris mihi directis. non possunt elici ut videtur coram commissariis memoratis. & recepto properatim ut dicitur ab eisdem. non admissis. aliquibus exceptionibus legitimis ex parte dictorum decani & capituli propositis coram ipsis. Denique dictus magister forte solus procedens causam quam iidem prior & conventus proposuerant de facto coram ipso. & suo collega: spreteis cunctis exceptionibus partis dictorum decani & capituli. ad examen sedis apostolice. de facto. fore decreverat remittendam. Pars vero dictorum Decani & capituli ex huiusmodi remissione ab eodem magistro forte & eo que exceptiones eorum legitimas coram eo

propositas admittere noluit. sciens in debite se gravari. vestram presentiam ut dicitur. appellavit. Predictus autem magister fforto prefixit partibus terminum peremptorium que usque ad quindecim dies pre pascha proximo futuram per se vel per procuratores vestro conspectui se presentent. ad faciendum super hiis quod ordo dictaverit rationis. Demum accedentibus ad me magistris. Thome. precentore. & D. de sancta ffrideswyda canonico Lycheffeld' ac venerabilis prioris domini Albanens capellano. suam mihi insinuationi ac petitioni exhibuerant in hac forma. Coram nobis domine Archidiacone sancti albani Judex a domino papa delegate. nos Thomas precentor & D. de sancta ffrideswida canonicus Lych' dicimus & proponimus deferendo. que cum decanus & Capitulum Lych' priorem & conventum de Lenton coram priore de Kanewell suisque collegis ex subdelegatione abbatis de Burton suorumque coniudicum principalium anno domini m°. cc°. quinquagesimo per litteras apostolicas traxissent in causam super spoliationem quarumdem decimarum prout in editione dictorum decani & capituli & declaratione eiusdem editionis plenius continetur. quarum tenor talis est. scilicet tam dictarum litterarum domini. pape. quam editionis & declarationis. Innocentius episcopus servus servorum dei. dilectis filiis . . de Burton & de Roucestria abbatibus. & . . Priori de Kenilleworth Coventrie diocese salutem & apostolicam Benedictionem. Dilecti filii . . Decanus & Capitulum Lych' nobis conquerendo monstraverunt. quod. Prior & Conventus de Lenton cluniacensis ordinis & quidam alii clerici Coventrie. Wygorn'. & Ebor' civitatum & dioc'. ipsos quibusdam decimis & rebus aliis ad eos communiter pertinentibus contra justitiam spoliaverunt. Cum igitur spoliatis iniuste restitutionis sit beneficio succurrendum. discretionis vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus. quatinus eis sint iustum fuerit restituti. audiatis causam. & appellatione remota. sine debito terminetis. facientesque decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gratia odio. vel timore subtraxerint. per censuram eandem appellatione cessante. cogatis veritati testimonium prohibere. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse: duo vestrum ea

nichilominus exequantur. Dat' Lugduni, xv. kl. Octobris. Pontificati nostri anno octavo. forma editionis. Proponit coram nobis domini iudices. S. procurator decani & capituli Lych' contra procuratorem prioris & conventus de Lenton. quod cum in possessione fuissent a longis retro temporibus iidem decanus & capitulum nomine ecclesie eorum de Tydeswell omnium decimarum provenientium de campo de Hethydale. Item de cultura Thome Daniel. Item de cultura Rogeri Folegambe iuxta partes de Motesdale. Item de villa de Weston. Item de campo de Wormenhull. Item de campo de Tunstede. Item de campo de Greteraches & de campo de Medwey. & feni pratorum ibidem existentium. & etiam omnium decimarum provenientium de nutrimentis animalium de Tydeswell provenientium. Dictus prior & conventus eosdem decanum & capitulum spoliantes. duas partes decimarum earundem Bladi scilicet & feni ad estimationem sexdecim librarum sterlingorum. decimis etiam nutrimentorum animalium de Tydeswell ad estimationem viginti solidorum violenter asportari fecerunt & detineri presumunt. in ipsorum injuriam & gravamen. unus petit decimas easdem si existent sibi nomine dominorum suorum predictorum restitui. & si non existent. estimationem predictam sibi refundi. Damna etiam & interesse que estimat decem libras sterlingorum. sibi petit fesarciri. De ipsa etiam injuria quam nolent sustinere pro trescentis libris sterlingorum. sibi petit dicto nomine satisfieri. Hec divisim proponens & petens ut quatenus de eisdem probaverit. eatenus sibi condempnentur. Salvo sibi in omnibus iuris beneficio. Tenor additionis & declarationis editionis. Adicit pars decani & capituli Lych' editioni dudum facte priori & conventui de Lenton eam plenius declarando dicens. Que cum iidem decanus & capitulum Lych' quondam percepissent ac possedissent omnes decimas provenientes de locis & nutrimentis animalium de quibus fit mencio in dicta eorum edicione. dicti prior & conventus eosdem Decanum & Capitulum duabus partibus decimarum earundem Bladi scilicet & feni & de decimis dictorum nutrimentorum animalium ad estimationem in dicta edicione contentam. spoliaverunt anno domini. m^o. cc^o. quingagesimo. Et præ datam littere apostolicæ. per dictos priorem &

conventum ad Archidiaconum Notingham impetrante ut datur super observacione cuiusdam compositionis quam dicunt initam inter ipsos & dictos Decanum & Capitulum super quibusdam decimis. quandum pecunie summa & rebus aliis de predictis decimis in edicione sua nominatis expressam non facientis mencionem. unus petit dicta pars actrix predictam partem ream super petitis in edicione sua contentis & eciam in expensis in lite factis & faciendis exceptis duntaxat specialiter adiudicatis. sibi similiter condempnari. Et hic adicit. salvo sibi juris beneficio. Cumque in dictam causam spoliacionis parte dictorum prioris & conventus singulis diebus litis vel absente per contumaciam. vel quandoque comparente. a iudicio tamen contumaciter recedente usque ad litis contestationem in eadem causam coram dictis iudiciis esset processum ordine juris in omnibus observato. Prior de Landa Lyncolnie diocese ad quem dicti prior & conventus super quadam confecta appellacione. apostolicas literas impetrarunt. partes ipsas ad eius presentiam earundem auctoritate literarum fecerat evocari. quarum tenor talis. Innocentius episcopus servus servorum dei. Dilecto filio. Priori de Landa Lyncolnie diocese salutem & apostolicam benedictionem. Qua nobis prior & conventus de Lenton Chuniacensis ordinis petitionem monstrarunt. que cum decanus & capitulum Lych ipsos coram priora de Kanewell & eius collegis. quibus de Burton & de Rocestria abbates & eorum collega delegati a nobis commiserant super his totaliter vices suas super decimis. possessionibus. & rebus aliis. traxissent in causam. iidem prior & conventus sentientes ab eisdem subdelegatis indebite se gravari. que indicias ad deliberandum utrum vellent liti cedere vel contendere. cum nullas habuissent omnino. eis concedere denegarunt contra iusticiam ad nostram duxerint audienciam appellandum. Quo circa discretionis tue per apostolica scripta mandamus. quatinus si est ita. revocato in statum debitum quicquid pre huius modi appellacioni temere. invenesis attemptatum. in causam ipsam appellacione remota previa ratione procedas iuxta priorem continenciam literarum. Alioquin partes ab eiusdem prioris remittas examen appellacionem in expensis legitimis condempnando. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si

se gracia. odio. vel timore subtraxerint. per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione cessante compescendo. Dat' Lugduni. vº. Kl. Aprilis. pontificati nostri anno octavo. Et cum dicti decanus & capitulum per procuratorem suum parati essent in dictam causam appellationis coram dicto iudice facere & recipere que postulaverat ordo iuris dicti tamen prior & conventus dictam suam causam appellationis non curarunt aliquammodo prosequi coram ipso. Unus idem iudex partes ad prioris iudicium. scilicet prioris de Kane-well & suorum collegarum remisit examen iusticia exigente. appellantes in expensis decem marcarum dictis decano & capitulo. legitime condempnando. Sed pars ipsa appellans. sui iudicis decreto non obtemperans. nec etiam decretis iudicium predictorum sed eisdem & suis executionibus in armata & etiam per laicalem potestatem resistendo. dictos decanum & capitulum de nono in simili ac potestate seu majori in contemptum iurisdictionis apostolice spoliavit lite pendente auctoritate apostolica. inter dictas partes. quibusdam decimis maioribus & minoribus ad valenciam triginta librarum sterlingorum pro loco & tempore plenius exprimendis. Unus dicti Decanus & Capitulum dampnificati sunt ad estimationem Trescentarum librarum argenti preter ipsam iniuriam principalem quam nollet sustinuisse pro mille marcis sterlingorum. verum dicti prior & conventus tacitis predictis suis contumaciis. maliciis. potestatis. spoliacionibus. & violentiis ac iniuriis. ad nos domine archidiacone per obrepcionem litteras predictas apostolicas impetrarunt falso suggerentes que dictam causam per potestatem & maliciam dictorum decani & capituli per biennium & amplius iam duravit. nec in istis partibus de facili poterat terminari. Sed magister forto dictus canonicus xancton. se gerens pro nostro commissario in solidum sub alternacionem. non obstantibus inhibitione nostra aut revocatione commissionis vestre. nec etiam aliquibus exceptionibus pro dictis decano & capitulo propositis coram eo. quasdam causas quas dicti prior & conventus proposuerant contra dictos decanum & capitulum coram illo. de facto contra iusticiam ad apostolicam sedem remisit examen. partibus terminum preceptis prefigendo. quo per se vel per procuratores idoneos

compareant coram domino papa. future super hiis que ordo dictaverit rationis. Inter cetera in litteris sue remissionis sue relacionis ad curam directis quedam interserendo que a via deviant veritatis. propter que pars dictorum decani & capituli ad domini pape. presenciam appellavit. Premissa autem omnia nobis domine archidiacone. nos Thomas precentor & D. canonicus Lych' deferimus. & ea probare volumus esse vera. Una ne fraus & dolus cuiquam in hac parte valeant patrocinari. aut veritas rerum errore gestorum vicietur. ne etiam per cuiusque maliciam iniuria iusticie prevaleat. aut falsitas veritati petimus & supplicamus. quatinus ex debita officii vestri sollicitudine. velitis dictis decano & capitulo providere. & super premissis rei veritatem sedi apostolice intimare. Ego igitur . . Archidiaconus mandatum nostrum exequi cupiens cum effectum. & partibus exhibere iusticie complementum. vocatis ipsis partibus. dictisque decano & capitulo per procuratorem suum pro dictis appellacionibus a parte sua ad nos a dicto magistro. ff. interpositis protestantem & premissa asserentem firmiter. esse vera sint mihi per predictos canonicos extitit intimatum. coram me comparentibus. una cum precentore & canonico supradictis. dictis priore & conventu. nullo modo curantibus ex solita contumacia comparere. processus habitos in dictis. causis spoliacionis & apellationis. mihi feci per dictos canonicos exhiberi. Quibus. inscriptis & plenius intellectis. habita que collacione fideli & diligenti super originalibus instrumentis processus dicte cause spoliacionis & transcripto eorundem per dictos priorem de Kanewell suosque collegas in una pagina fideliter exemplato. cui sigilla eorundem iudicum sunt appensa. eidem transcripto ad maiorem fidem inde habenda: sigillum meum apposui. Verum. considerato que predicta causa spoliacionis. iuxta formam mandati vestri per me non poterat terminari. nec etiam reddi instructa propter astuciam ac contumaciam dictorum prioris & conventus. Volensque ob reverentiam sedis apostolice remissioni dicti magistri. ff. de facto. emisse & appellacionibus dictorum decani & capituli ad nos ab ipso interpositis ut dicatur deferre. predictam causam spoliacionis ad examen vestrum sint per dictos iudices est. instructa quantum in me fuit. fore decrevi

remittenda. partibus assignans terminum peremptis. ipsas etiam citando peremptis. que usque ad quindecim dies præ pascha proximo futurum per se vel per procuratores ydoneos compareant coram nobis. facture ac recepture in dicta causa. quod ordo dictaverit rationis. Ideoque vestra sanctitas faciat in hac parte. quod fore viderit faciendum. Et in premissorum testimonium: has litteras meas patentes una cum dicto processu exemplato & processu dicti prioris de Landa. nobis transmittito. Dat' apud sanctum albanum. v°. Kl. marcij. anno domini. m°. cc°. l°. primo. valeat vestra sanctitas & incolumitas. per tempora longiora.

(Seal lost).

III. Baucwell. Memorandum quod Prior et conventus de Lenton percipiunt in parochia ecclesie de Baucwell usibus commune Decani et Capituli Lychfeld deputate. ceteras decimas majores et minores ad ipsam ecclesiam de jure communi spectantes. Et eas jam percipiunt per annos. pretextu donationis Wilhelmi Peverell laici eorum ecclesie patroni. qui dedit eis. ut dicunt. duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum de suis dominicis terris proveniencium. Et etiam pretextu cujusdam computationis. quam dicunt esse initam inter ipsos ex una parte et memoratos Decanum et Capitulum Lychfeld ex altera super eisdem decimis. ratione dominicarum terrarum quas dicunt eidem Prior et Conventus ipsum Wilhelmum habuisse in prefata parochia. et etiam in parochia ecclesie de Hope et de Tydeswell cum suis pertinentibus. ut plenius notatur inferius. videlicet in villa de Baucwell et Hulm percipiunt duas partes tam majorum quam minorum decimarum proveniencium de dominicis terris quas nunc tenet Willielmus Gernun miles. et valent majores decime communi estimatione annuatim v. marcas. minores autem cum decimis molendini. duas marcas.

Percipiunt etiam fidem Prior et Conventus eodem modo in eadem parochia duas partes decimarum majorum et minorum proveniencium de dominicis terris Ricardi de Vernun et Roberti Basset militum in villa que dicitur Netherebaddon. et valent majores decime annuatim communi estimatione. iiii. marcas. minores vero. duas marcas et viij. cum decima molendini.

Item in villula que dicitur Assford percipiunt iidem Prior et Conventus duas partes decimarum majorum proveniencium de dominicis terris Griffini filii Wenunwen militis et matris ejus et valent dicte decime annuatim communi estimatione vj^{mc} . ij^{sd} vii^{jd} . cum decima molendini. Alias decimas minores percipiunt ibidem: sed alio modo. ut alibi continetur.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes tam majorum quam minorum decimarum proveniencium de dominicis terris quas nunc tenent Radulphus filius Nicholai miles et Willielmus le Wyne de Baucwell in villula que dicitur Moniasse, et valent majores decime annuatim communi estimatione $xxix^{s}$. minores autem. j^{mc} .

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes tam majorum quam minorum decimarum proveniencium, de dominicis terris quas nunc tenent idem Prior et villani sui in villula que dicitur Blacwell in eadem parochia, et valent majores decime annuatim communi estimatione xx^{s} . minores dimidium marce.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes decimarum proveniencium de minera totius parochie de Baucwell, et valent annuatim communi estimatione vj^{s} marcas.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes decimarum proveniencium de molendinis de Herthull et Fayrefield, que valent vii^{s} . $viii^{d}$ et de Grangia canonicoꝝ Leycester que dicitur Medweplot sita in eadem parochia nomine decime dimidium marce annuatim. Ibi iidem percipiunt ecclesiam

Summa predictæ annue percencionis xv^{s} iv^{d} per marcas xxj marcas vii^{s} et percipiunt predictæ per 10 annos

Item Baucwell.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. in eadem parochia de Baucwell in superdicta villula de Assford duas partes decimarum lane agnorum et lactis de duabus bercariis sitis extra dominicum in

* For an account of the Grange of Meadow Place in the Parish of Youlgreave, given to the Abbey of Leicester by William Aronel, see *Churches of Derbyshire* ii., 344—5.

Attached to this Grange was an ancient Norman Chapel, long desecrated for farm purposes. It was most unfortunately demolished in October, 1856.

† Bercaria—a sheep walk.

villenagio in eadem villula que valent annuatim communi estimatione xx^{sol}.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. et Magister Robertus dictus le Vaillaunt eorum nomine duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum in villulis de Chelmerdon Stanrede. Coudale. Stanedune. Syrebroc et Bucstones in eadem parochia. et valent majores decime annuatim communi estimatione xv^{mc}. minores autem. v^{mc}.

Summa xxj. marcas et dimidium.

Memorandum de decimis quas adhuc petunt pretextu compositionis predicte in eadem parochia per ipsos declarandis.

Hope.

Percipiunt etiam iidem P. et C. in parochia de Hope in villula que dicitur Bradewell duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum proveniencium de terris que dicuntur fuisse dominice Willielmi Peverell quas nunc tenent villani de Castellaria que valent annuatim communi estimatione xxij^s. scilicet majores. Minores vero. iij^s.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. in villula que dicitur magna Hockelawe duas partes majorum decimarum proveniencium de duabus culturis terre quas nunc tenet Robertus le Archer. et dicuntur aliquot fuisse de dominico dicti W. Peverell. et valent etc., iij^s.

Summa hujus annue percepcionis xxix^s. et percipiunt decimarum.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. in eadem parochia in villula que dicitur Haselbeche duas partes tam majorum quam minorum decimarum proveniencium de dominico Sampson de Haselbeche, et valent majores decime, etc., viij^s. Minores. ij^s. nunc sunt ille terre de dominico dicti W. Peverell sed de feodo de Codenour quod nunc tenet Ricardus de Grey.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum in villula del Frith et quibusdam aliis villulis eidem adjacentibus. scilicet. Forde. Malkane. Wytehalleg. Bradesake. Lithtebyrches. Tunstede. Cumbes. Horderne majore. Baggessawes. Blakebroc parva. Wytehelles. Horderne minore.

Brede. Alreuessawe. Thorneleye. Heyleye. et Alstanesleye. que dicuntur terre de foresta. et valent majores decime, etc.. xiiij^{mc}. Minores autem vij^{mc}. In illis locis nunquam coluit terram dictus. W. Peverell suo nomine vel alieno.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum villula que dicitur Fayrfeld in eadem parochia nisi Willielmi Peverell non habuit dominicum nunc in eadem terra coluit. et valent majores decime, etc.. iiij^{mc}. minores autem. ij^{mc} et dimidium.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum in villulis que dicuntur Sakelcros et Fernileges in quibus dictus Peverell dominicum non habuit. et valent majores, etc., j^{mc}. Minores: dimidium mc.

Summa hujus annue percepcionis per marcām. xxix^{mc}. x^s

Tydeswell. de eadem parochia.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum decimarum proveniencium de iiij bovatis terre et dimidia et duabus acris et dimidium que dicuntur fuisse de dominico Peverelli in Tydeswell. que cum suis villulis et pertinentibus est infra limites dicte parochie de Hope. et valent predicte decime majores, etc. xx^s.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum et minorum decimarum proveniencium de terris quas Petrus de Herdwikewell. Mayka vidua. Johannes ad fontem. Henricus Chadde. et quidam alii tenent in Herdwikewell que spectant ad Tydeswell. Percipiunt et iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum decimarum. videlicet de parte cujusdam culture que dicitur Weifurlong in Wurmenhull que est de Tydeswell. Et duas partes majorum decimarum de tribus culturis in eadem villula videlicet Middel-furlong. Kyngesflat. et de cultura que jacet inter dominicum Willielmi filii Radulphi et locum qui dicitur Claypettes. et valent predicte majores decime, etc. iiij^{mc}. Minores vero v^s. et dicuntur dicte terre fuisse de dominico Peverelli.

Summa hujus annue percepcionis in parochia de Tydeswell vel qualiter que spectat ad ecclesiam de Hope v^{mc}. xi^s. viiij^d.

Item percipiunt iidem P. et C. duas partes majorum decimarum

proveniencium de xj acris terre quas Thomas Daniel tenet in Tydeswell. que sunt fracte de communi pastura. et duas partes majorum decimarum proveniencium de xij acris terre quas tenet Radulphus Clement. in Tydeswell nunc sunt de dominico Peverelli. et valent predicte majores decime, etc. iiij^a

Item iidem P. et C. percipiunt duas partes decimarum proveniencium de minera totius parochie de Tydeswell. que dum querebatur minera. consueverunt valere annuatim communi estimatione. x^{mc}. vel circiter. et secunda estimatione tum queritur. sed nunc minus solito queritur.

Summa x^{mc}. iv^a. vel circiter.

Estimatio spoliatorum per predictos Priorem et Conventum in villa de Tydeswell cum villulis sibi adjacentibus. de estate et autumpo. anno gracie MCCL. continetur in libello. conventionali Decani et Capituli Lychfeld porrecto eisdem Priori et Conventui coram iudicibus in eam spoliationem super quam contenditur coram Papa. Et est summa illius estimationis xvij^{li}. dampnorum et interesse x^{li}. Injurie. ccc. librarum

Spoliatio violenta. anno MCCLI.

Spoliatio in Tydeswell cum suis pertinentibus. facta per ipsos P. et C. memoratis Decano et Capitulo. anno gracie MCCLI. et estate et autumpno. Iidem P. et C. in ipsa villa de Tydeswell spoliaverunt dictos Decanum et Capitulum duabus partibus minorum decimarum proveniencium de nutrimentis animalium Radulphi permentarii. Ricardi prepositi. Radulphi de Wetstan. Roberti Niger. Roberti fratris Ricardi. Roberti filii Bonde. Johannis Alman. Thome Baggere. Willielmi le Moyne. Henrici Kambel. Roberti Redeman. Radulphi capellani. et domini Paulini qui deberet proponique dominus ville. et valent predicte decime annuatim communi estimatione xx^a

Item. In eadem villa spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum duabus partibus majorum decimarum proveniencium de C acris terre vel circiter. de novo ad culturam redacte de communi pastura. et valent ille due partes. etc. j^{mc}.

Iidem P. et C. spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum. in villula de Whetstan spectante ad Tydeswell. duabus partibus

majorum et minorum decimarum proveniencium de illa villula et valent majores, etc., xl^s, et minores x^s

Item. Iidem P. et C. spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum duabus partibus, etc., de terris existentibus in villulis de Tunstede. Medwe. Gretraches. Herdwyk. et Wyrmenhull. excepta quedam terra que dicitur de foresta. et valent ille due partes majorum decimarum, etc., xij^{mc}, minores autem xv^{mc}.

Item iidem P. et C. spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum duabus partibus decimarum de quadam terra que dicitur Melneflat que spectat ad molendinum de Wyrmenhull situm infra limites parochie de Tydeswell. et valent decime, etc., viij^t

Summa superdicte spoliationis anno MCCLI xxxiiij^{mc}.

xj^s iiij^d.

Estimatio dampnorum et interesse xx^{li} Estimatio injurie cccc^{li} violentissima fuit autem ista secunda spoliatio sive continuatio prioris et modus spoliandi dictu horribilis. Quia in ipsa fuit ipsa parochia fere tota depredata. edificia in fundo ecclesie sita invasa et dirruta. Animalia ecclesie occisa in parte et conculcata sub pedibus equorum. Oves videlicet et agni. Et in parte vi et armis extracta et abducta. Ministri ecclesie verberati et atrociter vulnerati. ipsa et ecclesia violata per ministros et monachos eorundem Prioris et Conventus. et sanguine polluta. et cimiterium similiter.

Sciendum quod superdicte estimationes secunde et ultime spoliationis sive continuationis prioris una cum quibusdam in quibus excessunt prima abstracte sunt ab inquisitionibus factis per Robertum de Melton et socios suos: per testes juratos.

Estimationes autem proximo subscripte abstracte sunt ab

* Translation.—“ Estimate of the damages and interest £20. Estimate of the injury £400; but that second spoiling, or continuation of the former one, was most violent, and the manner of spoiling horrible to be mentioned. Because in it almost all the parish itself was plundered; the buildings placed on the floor of the church invaded and wrecked; some animals were killed under the feet of horses in the church—viz., sheep and lambs; and others were dragged out and carried off by force of arms; the ministers of the church were beaten and savagely wounded; and the church itself violated by the ministers and monks of the said Prior and Convent, and polluted with blood; and the churchyard likewise.”

inquisitionibus factis per magistrum W. de Perton canonicum Lychfeld.

Prior et Conventus de Lenton violenter spoliaverunt Decanum et Capitulum Lychfeld apud ecclesiam de Tydeswell eorum commune deputatam que ecclesia cum suis pertinentibus est membrum superdicte ecclesie de Hope anno gracie MCCL. in locis subscriptis decimis inferius annotatis. Videlicet in villa de Tydeswell in estate anno predicto ix agnis et xviii velleribus lane que cum agnis. estimantur ad xx^{sol.} Item in campo de Tydeswell. scilicet in campo de Heydale et per crucem de Wyrmenhull usque ad fossatum de Wetstan spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum in autumpno anni ejusdem de lxvii travis garbarum avene quarum quelibet trava* continet xxiiij garbas. Item in cultura Thome Daniel de xvj travis avene. Item in loco qui dicitur ulterior valle de Motesdale in cultura Rogeri Folegambe de xxvii travis avene vel circiter. juxta partes de Motesdale. Item in villula que dicitur Wetstan de $\frac{xx}{ij}$ travis avene et una auca.† Item in locis que dicuntur Wyrmenhull Tunstedes. Greteraches. et Medwe sunt ccc $\frac{xx}{ij}$ et xij travis. et de uno plaustrato ‡ feni.

Summa travarum dcccxxiiij. et estimantur ad ix libras sterlingorum. cum auca et plaustrato feni. Summa hujus spoliacionis. x libr. preter dampna. Interesse. et Injuriam que estimantur iiis. ubi notatur eadem spoliacio per alia verba.

Iidem P. et C. spoliaverunt eosdem Decanum et Capitulum in eadem parochia in estate et autumpno anno gracie MCCLI continuando primam spoliacionem in locis superdictis. et ipsam spoliacionem in magna parte excedendo vi et armis rapiendo et asportando eorum decimas tam majores quam minores. Videlicet in villa de Tydeswell et locis de Wyrmenhull. Tunstedes. Greteraches. et Medwe estate de $\frac{xx}{ij}$ et iij agnos et qui estimantur ad lviiij^{sol.} et de uno sacco lane et dimidio qui estimantur ad xij marcas et de propriis ovibus ecclesie fractis ostiis ovillum ipsius

* A trave or thrave was twenty-four sheaves. † Auca—a goose.

‡ Plaustratum—a load. A term generally used in the weighing of lead.

ecclesie in fundo proprio siti (*sic*). spoliaverunt eosdem violenter de xiiij agnis. et xvij agnos sub pedibus equorum conculcaverunt. et quosdam gladiis ingulaverunt. et quosdam lanceis perforaverunt. et asportari peterunt ad sellas satellitum suorum ut lepores. Ministros ecclesie atrociter verberando et quosdam graviter vulnerando. ut supra. et in ipsa ecclesie ostio ipsius violenter fracto partem lane rapuerunt eorum satellites in eadem ecclesie et ejus cimeterio sanguinem fundentes. et est estimatio predictorum agnorum et lane. ij. marce et dimidium. Item spoliaverunt eosdem eodem anno in eisdem locis de quadam parte feni ad estimationem xxs. et de xxv aucis. que estimantur ad iiij. et ij^d. Hic in estate.

Item in autumpno anno eodem spoliaverunt eosdem in iisdem locis de MLX travis garbarum avene et amplius. Item in quadam cultura Ricardi Daniel que vocatur campus molendini de xxvij travis de qua nichil prius perceperit et estimantur predictae trave ad xv marcas.*

Summa secunde spoliationis. seu continuationis prioris cum excessu per marcas xxxv marcas et dimidium. et ij^s et ij^d.

* Translation.—“The same Prior and Convent despoiled the same Dean and Chapter in the same parish in the summer and autumn of the year of *grace* 1251, by continuing the first spoiling in the aforesaid places, and by, in a great measure, exceeding that spoiling by seizing with force of arms, and by carrying off both their greater and lesser tithes—namely, in the town of Tideswell, and in the places of Wormhill, Tunstead, Greatrakes, Meadow, in the summer fourscore and three lambs which are valued at 58s., and one sack and a half of wool which are valued at 12 marks—and of the sheep the special property of the church, having broken the doors of the sheepfolds placed at the bottom (*i.e.*, the west end of the nave) of the church itself, they violently robbed them of 14 lambs, and 18 lambs they trampled under the feet of the horses; and some they slew with swords, and some they pierced with lances, and caused them to be carried over to the cells of their satellites as if they were hares: by savagely beating the ministers of the church, and by seriously wounding some as above; and the door having been violently broken in the church itself, their satellites seized part of the wool, shedding blood in the church and in the churchyard, and the estimate of the said lambs and wool is 2½ marks. Also they despoiled the same in the same year and in the same place of a certain portion of the hay to the value of 20s., and of 25 geese which are valued at 4s. 2d. Thus far in the summer.

“Also in the autumn of the same year they despoiled the same in the same places of 1060 thraves of sheaves of oats, and upwards. Also in a certain culture of Richard Daniel, which is called the Mill Field, of 28 thraves, of which he formerly received nothing, and the aforesaid thraves are valued at 15 marks.”

secundum inquisitionem magistri W. Walteri. preter dampnum. interesse. et injuriam que supra estimantur secundum inquisitionem Roberti de Melton et sociorum suorum de qua magis est confidendum ut creditur. sed ista. magis specificat.

Indorsed,

Memorandum quod erratum fuit in compositione que facta dicuntur quia secundum librorum censualem qui dicitur Domesday non habuit W. Peverell nisi custodiam maneriorum de Baucwell cum Assford et Hope cum Tydeswell et aliis pertinentibus. immo fuerunt dominica maneria Regis. Item si fuissent dominica dicti W. Peverell quod non fatemur. enormiter lederuntur ecclesie ex ipsa compositione si staret. Et quasi sectiones earundem facte indentarum. Preterea omnia predicta emolumenta percipiunt monachi et nichil hominis sustinent. et multo majores sunt numero Lichfeldenses qui sustinent pondus diei et estatis et ipsis in multis procellunt. Hic adiciat prudentis prudentia que viderit adicienda.

IV. Conditiones Johannis extranei capellani ministrantis apud Tydeswell. Habuit vicaragium ad firmam p. vii. m^c. per annum. exceptis principali legato. agnis. lanis. decimis minere. & perquisitis capituli que firmarius reservavit sibi. Idem vero Johannes sumptibus suis sustinuit duos cereos in magno altari per totum annum. & Invenit oleum ad tres lampades. Item communibus annis recepit firmarius in decimis agnorum ccs. & valebat. c. s. Item communibus annis recepit circum. iij. saccas de lana, & valebat saccus. c. s. Item perquisita capituli valere potuerunt. j. m^c. Item principale legata non potuit estimari.

V. Deponens. Testium ex parte Decani & Capituli Lich' productorum die

Deponens Testium ex parte Decani & Capituli Lich' productorum & Juratorum die veneris proximo post Epiphaniam domini continuta (?) cum die Jovis proximo procedente. Anno domini. m^o. cc^o. l^o. secundo. coram Domino. Gardiano tunc fratrum minorum Leycestre. & A. Archidiacono Cestr' examinadoribus

a domino papa datis in causis que vertuntur inter memoratos. Decanum & Capitulum Lich' ex parte una. & Priorem & Conventum de Lenton' ex altera parte. tercio Iudice videlicet. Priore fratrum predicatorum London'. Legittime in solidum excusato. Jacobo de Bakepuz procuratore memoratorum Decani & Capituli Lich' personaliter comparente ac dictos Testes producente. Petro de vertpellat' procuratore magistri Gwidon' Rectoris Ecclesie Grandifontis procuratoris dictorum Prioris & Conventus de Lenton cum quo lis erat in curia romana legittime contestata continuante absente.

Alanus de Harby presbiter. Juratus & requisitus: dicit quod Ecclesia de Tidiswell est parochialis. Rogatus qualiter hoc scit: dicit quod primo deservivit in ea ecclesia in officio sacerdotali per quadriennium continue. postea mediantibus duobus annis: in eadem continue per unum annum in officio ministravit sacerdotali. Rogatus quis constituit eam parochialem: dicit quod nescit. Rogatus per quam factam vel per que jura q habeat ipsa ecclesia dicitur parochialis: & quam hoc scivit: dicit quod tempore predicto omnes pueros in parochia de Tidiswell natos: in eadem Ecclesia baptizavit. & mortuos omnes tempore predicto in prefato parochia: in Cimiterio eiusdem ecclesie sepelivit. & cereos in eadem fecit paschales. & sanctificationem fontis in vigiliis Pasche & Pentecost' fecit in eadem. Rogatus usque ad quos fines protenditur parochia dicte Ecclesie. & quam hoc scit: dicit quod incipit ex parte Orientali a loco qui dicitur Macheford. & protenditur per duo miliaria versus partem Occidentalem usque ad locum qui dicitur fairfield: & ex parte aquilonali a loco qui vocatur Tidislawe. per unum miliare & dimidium versus parte Australe usque ad molendinum quod situm est super aquam que vocatur Weyhe. Rogatus. quomodo hoc scit: dicit quod visitavit infirmos tempore predicto in omnibus villulis sitis infra prefatos limites dicte parochie. videlicet in Tidiswell. Lytton. Weston. Wurmehulle. Herdewichwelle. Tunistede. Greterake. Medewe. Le Milnstede. & habuit averia sua in pascuis ibidem. & turbarum fossionem. & decimas dicti molendini spectantes ad porcionem dictorum Decani & Capituli. & collegit cum ser-

vientibus domini Willelmi rectoris Ecclesie de Ecclishale firmarii ecclesie de Tidiswell per quadriennium pacifice omnes decimas minores pertinentes infra limites dicte parochie. exceptis duabus partibus decime dicti molendini. & loci qui vocatur Herdewichewell. Rogatus de loco. tempore. mense. die. hora. & presentibus ubi & quando dicta ecclesia parochialis fuisse constituta dicitur : & quomodo hoc scit : dicit se nescire.

Dictus vero Testis Rogatus super secundo articulo. qui talis est. Quod est baptismalis : dicit quod est Baptismalis. Rogatus quomodo hoc scit : dicit quod quia in ea pueros baptizavit. Rogatus quis constituit eam baptismale ; dicit quod nescit. Rogatus per que facta vel per que verba & qualiter & quomodo hoc scivit quod dicta ecclesia constituta fuit baptismalis : dicit quod non aliter scit : nisi quia in ea pueros baptizavit. Item rogatus de loco. tempore. mense. die. hora. & presentibus. vbi & quando dicta ecclesia baptismalis constituta fuisse dicitur (& quomodo hoc scivit *) dicit quod nescit.

Idem autem testis Rogatus super tercio articulo. qui talis est. Quod in ea est baptismum : respondit quod est. Rogatus quomodo hoc scit : dicit quod quia in ea baptizavit pueros. & alii Capellani similiter. ut audivit. Rogatus quis constituit ibi baptismum : & per que facta sive per que verba : dicit quod nescit. Rogatus si aliquis benedictus ipsum baptismum : dicit quod sic. Rogatus quis ille fuit qui ipsum baptismum benedictus : dicit quod Rogerus nunc Coventr' Episcopus : eo tempore quo dictus testis ibidem ut sacerdos ministravit. Rogatus quibus verbis usus fuit in benedicendo : dicit quod nescit. Rogatus quot fontes sint in ipsa ecclesia : dicit quod unicus. & inter hostia. & hoc scit quia benedictus. Rogatus. quo tempore. quo mense. quo die. & quibus presentibus ipsum baptismum benedictum fuit ? dicit quod nescit. Rogatus si ipse vidit aliquos pueros vel puellas baptizari in ipso Baptismo : dicit quod sic. Rogatus quos vel quas ibi baptizari vidit ? dicit quod pueros Ricardi Daniel. & Ricardi de Hasilbeche. & aliorum. & hoc frequenter. &

* Erased.

dicit quod ipse multociens ibi pueros baptizavit. & Radulfus Capellanus in eius absencia similiter. De tempore. mense. die. hora. & presentibus : non aliter recolit : nisi quod toto tempore administracionis sue ibidem pueri cum veniebant ad baptismum per ipsum & per predictum Radulfum Capellanum baptizati fuerunt. sed in quorum presencia non recolit.

Item Rogatus An solempnizetur ibi baptismum solempnibus diebus ad hoc deputatis : dicit quod sic. & hoc scit quia processionaliter ibi fontem benedictus. Dicit & quod solempnizatur ibi baptismum in vigiliis Pasche. & Pentecostes. & dicit quod deus ipsos dies deputavit ut credit ad solempnizandum dictum baptismum. nec scit quo tempore. quo mense. quo die. quo hora. quibus presentibus : dicti dies ad hoc deputati fuerunt. nec recolit quociens vidit ibi solempnizari baptismum.

Item Rogatus. An dicta Ecclesia pertineat ad Decanum & Capitulum Lichefeld : dicit quod sic. Et hoc sit quia Willelmus de Cestr' Canonicus Lichefeld cui ipse Testis apud Tideswell deservebat bona dicte Ecclesie ibidem ut procurator Decani & Capituli Lich' collegit.

TRANSLATION.

Evidence of witnesses brought forward on the part of the Déan and Chapter of Lichfield on . . . day.

Evidence of witnesses brought forward and sworn on the part of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, on Friday next after the Epiphany of the Lord, continued on the Wednesday next following, in the year of our Lord 1252, before (Walter) then Warden of the Friars Minors of Leicester, and Adam, Archdeacon of Chester, Commissioners appointed by our lord the Pope, in the Causes which they are engaged in between the said Dean and Chapter of Lichfield on the one part, and the Prior and Convent of Lenton on the other part, there being a third judge, viz., the Prior of the Friars Preachers of London, legally excused on good ground. James de Bakepuz being proctor of the said Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, personally providing and bringing forward the said witnesses, and Peter de Vertpellat', proctor of Master Guido, Rector

of the Church of Grandfons (*Grandifontis*), proctor of the said Prior and Convent of Lenton, with whom there was a dispute at the Roman Court, legally contested, as to his continual absence.

Alan de Harby, priest, sworn and examined, says that the Church of Tideswell is parochial. Asked how he knows this : he says that he first served in that church in the sacerdotal office for four years continuously, then missing two years, he ministered in it uninterruptedly for one year in the sacerdotal office. Asked who constituted it parochial : he says he does not know. Asked by what deed or by what rights which it has the same church is called parochial, and how he knew this : he says that at the period aforesaid, all children born in the parish of Tideswell he baptized in the same church, and all who died in the aforesaid time in the said parish, he buried in the churchyard of the same church : he also made paschal tapers in it ; and performed in it the hallowing of the font on the vigils of Easter and Pentecost. Asked to what bounds the parish of the said church extends, and how he knows this : he says that it commences on the east from a place which is called Macheford, and extends for two miles towards the west as far as the place which is called Fairfield, and on the north, from a place which is called Tidislawe, for a mile and a half towards the south as far as a mill which is situated on the water called Wye. Asked how he knows this : he says that he visited the sick at the time aforesaid in all the townships situated within the said limits of the said parish, viz., in Tideswell, Litton, Weston, Wormhill, Hardwickwall, Tunstead, Greatrakes, Meadow, le Milneste, and he had his cattle in the pastures there, and the digging of turf and the tithes of the said mill belonging to the portion of the said Dean and Chapter, and he collected with the servants of William, rector of the church of Eccleshall, farmer of the church of Tideswell, peacefully for four years all the lesser tithes pertaining within the limits of the said parish, except two parts of the tithe of the said mill and of the place which is called Hardwickwall. Asked concerning the place, time, month, day, hour, and those present where and when the said church is said to have been constituted parochial, and how he knows this : he says he does not know.

The said witness when asked concerning the second article, which is, That it is baptismal: he says that it is baptismal. Asked how he knows this: he says because he has baptized children in it. Asked who constituted it baptismal: he says he does not know. Asked by what acts, or by what words, and how and in what way he knew this, that the said church was constituted baptismal: he says that he does not know otherwise, except that he has baptized children in it. Also asked concerning the place, time, month, day, hour, and those present, where and when the said church is said to have been constituted baptismal (and how he knew this): he says he does not know.

Moreover, the same witness when asked concerning the third article, which is: That there is a font in it: answers that there is. Asked how he knew this: he says because he has baptized children in it, and other chaplains likewise, as he heard. Asked who appointed the font there; and by what acts or by what words: he says he does not know. Asked if anyone has blessed that font: he says that it is so. Asked who he was who blessed that font: he says that Roger, now Bishop of Coventry, at the time when the said witness ministered there as priest. Asked what words he used in the blessing: he says he does not know. Asked how many fonts there are in the same church: he says one, between the doors, and this he knows because . . . blessed. Asked at what time, in what month, on what day, and who were present when this font was blessed: he says he does not know. Asked if he has seen any boys or girls baptized in this very font: he says that he has. Asked what (boys) or what (girls) he saw baptized there: he says the boys of Richard Daniel and Richard de Haselbeche and others, and this frequently, and he says that he himself has often baptized children there, and likewise Ralph, the Chaplain, in his absence. Concerning the time, month, day, hour, and those present he does not otherwise recollect, except that during the whole term of his administration when children came for baptism by himself or the aforesaid Ralph, the Chaplain, they were baptized, but in whose presence he does not remember.

Also asked whether he performed baptism solemnly there on the

solemn days appointed for that purpose? he says he has, and this he knows because in procession he blessed the font there. He says also that he performed baptism solemnly on the vigils of Easter and Pentecost, and he adds that God appointed those days as he believes to the solemnisation of the said baptism; nor does he know at what time, in what month, on what day, at what hour, and in whose presence the said days were thereto appointed, nor does he recollect how often he has seen baptism there solemnly performed.

Also asked whether the said church pertains to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: he says that it does. And this he knows because William de Chester, Canon of Lichfield, whom the witness himself served at Tideswell, collected the goods of the said church there as proctor of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

VI. *Universis Christi fidelibus. ad quos presentes littere pervenerint. H. Lincoln' Ecclesie. Decanus. salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit vestra universitas nos ad partes venerabilium virorum dominorum. Decani & capituli Lich' Ecclesie. rectorum Ecclesiarum de Baucwell & de Hoppe. quas ex eorum tradizione ad firmam sub certa forma optinemus. concessisse eisdem. quod quatuordecim marcate decimarum quas pro annuo redditu assignare debent. Priori & Conventui de Lenton per taxationem discretorum virorum. Radulfi de Cubbele rectoris Ecclesie de Eyum. J. & R. vicariorum Ecclesiarum de Esseburn & Radford. secundum tenorem Compositionis nuper mite coram. Gardiano fratrum minorum leycestr'. & . Archidiacono Cestr' auctoritate apostolica inter eosdem . . Decanum & Capitulum ex una parte. & dictos . . Priorem & conventum ex altera. Assignentur. per taxationem predictorum in predicta parochia de Baucwell. vel de. Hoppe. in ceteris locis. vel cetero loco. in quo vel quibus Ad minorem Lesionem vel Pacem maiorem premorate Lich' Ecclesie & nostram pro tempore nostro potuerunt assignari. & quod sic taxate & assignate. remaneant supradictis. Priori & Conventui inperpetuum juxta eiusdem compositionis tenorem. Salvis nobis in omnibus aliis iure ac possessione que hactenus habuimus &*

habemus in dictis parochiis ratione dictarum Ecclesiarum. Et in premissorum testimonium. presentes literas supradictas. Decano et Capitulo dedimus patentes. Dat' apud Lincoln'. xiii^o. Kl. Martii. anno. domini. m^o. cc^o. quinquagesimo secundo.
(Seal lost).

VII. Universis presentes literas inspecturis. Frater Walterus Gardianus Fratrum Minorum Leycestr'. et Adamus Archidiaconus Cestr' salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos literas domini pape Innocentis quarti in hec verba suscepisse. Innocens Episcopus servus servorum Domini dilectis filiis priori London. et gardiano Leycestr' predicatorum et minorum ordinum. et Archidiacono Cestr'. Coventr' et Lincoln' diocese. salutem et apostolicam Benedictionem. Cum in causis que inter dilectos filios Decanum et Capitulum Lich' ex parte una. Et Priorem et Conventum de Lenton'. Cluniac' ordinis. Eborac' diocese ex altera. super quibusdam decimis. quibus iidem Decanus et Capitulum a predictis Priore et Conventu. se spoliatos esse proponunt. necnon et super observatione cujusdam compositionis inter ipsos mite et rebus aliis agitari noscuntur. coram dilecto filio. Andrea nepote et capellano nostro. partibus a nobis auditore concessio. Lis fuerit legitime contestata. quia per ea que fuerunt huic inde proposita coram ipso non potuit de ipsarum causarum meritis plene liquere. Discretionis vestre de utriusque partis procuratorum assensu. per apostolica scripta mandamus. quatinus testes ydoneos quos utriusque partis coram vobis duxerit producendos. infra sex menses post susceptionem presentes per vos vel alios prudentes apud Leycestr' recipere ac eos super utriusque partis articulis secundum interrogatoria que una cum ipsis articulis. vobis idem auditor transmittit. sub suo sigillo inclusa diliguntur examinare curetis. Si vero alterutrorum partium. testes alterius reprobare forte voluerit. testes super hujusmodi reprobatione productos. infra mensem post eundem terminum immediate sequentem simili modo recipere. ac eorum dicta nobis transmittere studeatis. proviso ut causas easdem si de predictarum partium voluntate processit. infra alios duos menses post eundem terminum proximo secuturos

judicio vel concordia terminetis. Facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Alioquin. extunt causas easdem necnon et deponentes utrorumque testium cum transcriptis instrumentorum. siqua partes predictæ vel earum altera ad suam intentionem probandam vobis curaverint exhibere. nobis sub sigillis vestris fideliter transmittere studeatis. prefixo eisdem partibus termino peremptoris competenti quo per se vel procuratores ydoneos cum omnibus juribus. rationibus et munimentis suis apostolico se conspecturos representent. justam auctore domino sententiam recepture. Non obstantibus indulgentiis fratribus vestrorum ordinum. filii Prior et Gardiane ab apostolica sede concessis. ut de causis litigantium que ipsis a sede comitantur eadem. inviti cognoscere minime teneantur. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gratia. odio vel timore subtraxerint. per censuram eandem appellatione cessante cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non omnis hlis exequendis potueritis interesse. tu fili Gardiane cum eorum altero. ea nichilominus exequeris. Dat' Paris'. xliii. kalendas. septembris. pontificati nostri anno. decimo. Cum igitur autoritate hujus mandati partibus convocatis. processum esset aliquantulum coram nobis tertio convixite nostro legitime in solidum excusato. Tandem nobis et quibusdam aliis viris fidedignis mediantibus inter dictas partes per procuratores suos. videlicet per magistrum Walterum de Perton Canonicum Lichfield' & dominum Allanum suppriorẽ de Lenton habentes mandata specialia ad componendum in dictis causis seu negotiis. quorum procuratoria alternatim resident penes partes amicabile compositiõ in forma subscripta. Intervenit videlicet quod procurator predictorum prioris et conventus restitutionem spoliatorum. et refusionem dampnorum et expensarum eisdem Decano et Capitulo facere concessit in forma subscripta. De injuriis et quas dicti prior et conventus dicebantur eisdem Decano et Capitulo intulisse. satisfacere pro ipsorum viribus repromittens. Et licet procurator dictorum Decani et Capituli fuisset paratus sufficienter ostendere spoliata sexaginta libras sterlingorum valuisse. Damna quoque et expensas eorum quadragintas marcas et amplius excessisse. tunc ad instantiam nostram estimationes predictas

usque ad Centum Marcas sterlingorum nomine dictorum Decani et Capituli remittebat. quas quidem Centum Marcas dictus procurator predictorum Prioris et Conventus nomine ipsorum bona fide promisit ipsos soluturos apud Lichfield' sacriste loci ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit. vel ei qui vices ejus gessit. nomine predictorum Decani et Capituli. pro restitutione et satisfactione terminis infra scriptis. videlicet. infra. octavum Pentecostis proximo futuri. viginti quinque marcas. Et infra octavum festi Beati Martini in Hyeme. proximo sequentis viginti quinque marcas. et infra octavum Pentecostis. anni subsequentis viginti quinque marcas. Et infra octavum festi Sancti Martini ejusdem anni in Hyeme viginti quinque marcas. Concessit et idem procurator Prioris et Conventus de Lenton nomine ipsorum quod dicti Decanus et Capitulum omnes decimas majores tam de terris cultis quam in futurum excolendis necnon et minores totius parochie de Tydeswell sine omni contradictione Prioris et Conventus et cujuslibet nomine ipsorum integre percipiant in futurum. Exceptis duabus partibus decime plumbi de dominico Wilhelmi Peverel in eadem parochia. Necnon et duabus partibus decime molendinum Ricardi Daniel in eadem parochia Exceptis et omnibus decimis equitii et venationis cujuscumque fuerint ipsa venatio et equitium provenientibus de foresta ejusdem parochia. Que omnia sit excepta iidem Prior et Conventus integre sine omni contradictione dictorum Decani et Capituli et cujuslibet nomine illorum perpetuo percipient infuturum. Iidem predicta Decanus et Capitulum in parochia de Bathekwell vel de Hope de certis decimis que ad eosdem Decanum et Capitulum pertinent et quas pacifice ipsi vel aliquis ipsorum nomine preteritis temporibus percipere consueverunt. vel consuevit. assignabunt tantum ipsis Priori et Conventui secundum Estimationem Radulphi de Cubbeleg ex parte dictorum Decani et Capituli Roberti de Rade-ford. Ex parte dictorum Prioris et Conventus et Johannis vicarii de Essheburn communiter clericorum. quantum sufficit communibus annis ad redditum quatuor decim marcarum. Quas decimas pro hujusmodi redditu assignandas. taliter liberabunt iidem Decanus et Capitulum a quolibet decinente. Quod dicti Prior et Conventus

tempore proxime perceptionis hujusmodi decimarum aliusque contradictione dictorum Decani et Capituli et cujuslibet alterius eorum nomine eas libere possint percipere et futuris temporibus obtinere. Iidem vero Prior et Conventus de locis jam cultis et pasturis parochiarum ecclesiarum de Bathekwel et de Hope. scilicet. in Bathekwel. Netherhaddon. Assheford. et in Frith. et etiam in omnibus aliis locis in quibus duas partes decimarum percipere consueverunt vel aliquis eorum nomine tempore presentis compositionis easdem duas partes tam majorum quam minorum in futurum libere et quiete percipiant. Si que tunc sint loca in quibus dicti Prior et Conventus duas partes decimarum majorum tum. percipere consueverunt et dicti Decanus et Capitulum omnes minores. iidem Prior et Conventus in futurum quibus partibus majorum. illorum locorum sint contenti. Et Decanus et Capitulum minores libere percipiant. De dominicis quidem Willielmi Peverell tempore hujus compositionis ad culturam redactis et pasturis dictarum parochiarum de Bathekwel et de Hope in quibus dicti Prior et Conventus decimas tempore hujus compositionis non reciperunt. nichil omnino in posterum percipient. sed dictis Decano et Capitulo remaneant integrè libere inperpetuum et quiete. De terris vero excolendis in futurum. de eisdem dominicis in eisdem duabus parochiis percipient dicti Prior et Conventus duas partes decimarum majorum et minorum prout in dictis dominicis jam excultis ubi percipere consueverunt hujusmodi decimas. perceperunt. Omnibus decimis. venacionis et equitii provenientibus de foresta dominici dicti Willielmi Peverell. in dictis parrochiis. dictis Priori et Conventui remanentibus semper salvis. Renunciaverunt insuper procuratores predicti nomine partium omnibus terris hunc inde motis. omnibus que impetentis et impetrandis et omnibus appellationibus interpositis necnon et omnibus aliis per que posse predictè compositionis observatio impediri. Supponentes partes suas jurisdictioni venerabilis patris Lincoln' Episcopi et ejus officialis qui pro tempore fuerint. Quibus etiam vices nostras eedem partes comitti consenserunt. ut uterque vel alter eorum auctoritate ordinaria vel etiam a nobis sibi comittenda. prout voluerint seu voluerit. utramque partem per censuram ecclesiasticam vel alio quocumque

modo, viderint seu viderit expedire, possint seu possit compellere ad observationem istius compositionis. Nullo obstante privilegio seu indulgentia alterutri partium ab apostolica sede concessis, quod ipsi, et ecclesia, & suum monasterium, suspendi, interdici vel excommunicari non possint absque mandato sedis apostolice speciali. Quibus privilegio et indulgentie procurates partium nomine ipsarum expresse renunciaverunt in hac parte. Nos igitur Gardianus et Archidiaconus, tertio nostro convivite In solidum legitime excusato in nomine domini dictam amicabilem compositionem predicti auctoritate mandati ratam et gratam in omnibus habentes, eam auctoritate apostolica, de dictorum procuratorum partium expresse consensu, confirmamus. Dictasque causas hinc inde motas hujusmodi concordia terminantes, decrevimus dictam compositionem inviolabiliter fore perpetuo observandam. Et ad ipsius observationem partes predictas fore compellendas per prefatos dominum Episcopum et ejus officiales vel eorum alterum in forma premissa, quibus jurisdictionem nostram ac cohibitionem de ipsorum procuratorum partium consensu ad hoc perpetuatam, decrevimus committendam. Et in premissorum robor et testimonium singna nostra una cum sigillis dictorum procuratorum partium dicte compositioni apposimus. Decernentes sigilla autentica dictarum partium eidem compositioni, fore apponenda. Acta in ecclesia Beate Marie Leycestr' juxta castrum die sabbati proxima post festum purificationis Beate Virginis anno domini. Millesimo. Ducentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, presentibus magistris Thome precentore Lichfeldensis ecclesie, Petro Archidiacono Salopie, et David de Sancta Fredeswida, canonico Lichfeldiensis, Domino Roberto le Vavasur tunc vicecomite Nottinghamhe et Derbie, Magistris Rogero de Holderness canonico Beverlac, Petro Werpellac, Canonico Salm', Philippo de Alatro et aliis.

Appended are the seals of the Warden of the Friars Minors of Leicester, of Adam de Stanford, Archdeacon of Chester, of Lenton Priory, and of the Sub-prior of Lenton.

VIII. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens

scriptum pervenerit. Frater R. Prior et Conventus Lenton' eternam In domino salutem ad universitatis nostre notitiam volumus pervenire. quod cum controversia diu verteretur inter Capitulum ecclesie Licheffeld ex una parte super perceptione decimationum provenientium de dominicis que fuerunt Willielmi Peverelli percipiendata nomine ecclesie sue de Baucwell ex parte sua. Nunc et super perceptione decimationum plumbi provenientium de toto feodo quod fuit dicti Willielmi Peverelli percipiendata ex parte sua nomine predictae ecclesie sue de Baucwell. et inter nos ex alia parte super perceptione predictarum decimationum nomine donationis dicti Willielmi Peverell ex parte nostra. tandem contentio illa presente Willielmo contemporis episcopo Coventr' inter nos in hac forma conquievit. Videlicet quod nos percipiemus inperpetuum duos partes sine diminutione omnium decimationum provenientium de dominicis que fuerunt predicti Willielmi Peverelli tam de terris cultis in presenti. quam. excolendis in futuro. de quibus dominicis mentio fit et expressio in cartis nostris quas habemus de dicto Willielmo Peverello de dominicis suis in parochiis ecclesiarum de Baucwell. Hopa. et Thideswell existentibus. Dictum autem Capitulum ecclesie Licheffeld' percipiet inperpetuum cum omni integritate tertiam partem decimationum provenientium omnium de predictis dominicis que fuerunt predicti Willielmi Peverelli nomine predictarum ecclesiarum de Baucwell. Hopa. et Thideswell tam in terris cultis in presenti quam excolendis in futuro. Percipiet etiam idem capitulum ecclesie Licheffeld tertiam partem omnium decimationum plumbi provenientium de toto feodo quod fuit predicti Willielmi Peverelli cum omni integritate nomine predictarum ecclesiarum de Baucwell. Hopa. et Thideswell. duabus partibus earumdem decimationum plumbi In usus nostros cum omni integritate retentis inperpetuum. Et ut ista compositio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat. presentis scripti paginam sigillo capituli ecclesie nostre de Lenton' et testium subscriptorum attestationem munitam roboravimus Hiis testibus. Magistro Radulpho de Meydeneston. Magistro Roberto de Bosco. W. Archidiacono de Dereby. Magistro W. de Mamet. Roberto de Nevill. Roberto Capellano. Mattheo.

canonico. Willielmo de Derleg' Capellano. Gervasio de London'. Willielmo de Hedfeld. et aliis.

Indorsed.

Compositio inter Capitulum de Lich' et Priorem et Conventum de Lenton' super perceptione decimarum in Pecco.

IX. Notum sit omnibus per presentes. quod cum controversia diu vertebatur inter Decanum et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Lichefeld ex parte una: et Priorem et Conventum de Lenton ordinis cluniacensis. Ebor' Diocesa ex alterasuper perceptionem decimarum novalium proveniencium de quingentis acris de novo ad culturam redactis in quodam loco qui vocatur Fairfield infra fines limites seu decimationes ecclesie parochia de Hope quam iidem Decanus et capitulum in proprios usus tunc et diu ante canonice optinuerunt et adhuc optinent situato quas quidem decimas dicti Decanus et capitulum ad se nomine dicte ecclesie sue de Hope spectare. de iure & pertinere debere asserebant Quarum quidem quingentarum acrarum predictarum Johannes de Lotrington assertavit ducentas acras Johannes Daigniel alias ducentas acras et Johannes Thweyt centum acras de dictis quingentis acris assertavit: & de novo ad culturam redegit. Et dicte quingente acre jacent inter Coulowe ex parte australi. et Bukestontii ex parte Boreali et inter Coudondale ex parte orientali et Derstonlowe ex parte occidentali. Pars vero dictorum prioris et conventus duas partes earundem decimarum ad se et Prioratum suum predictum pertinere asserebat cum dictis locis de Fairfield erat de dominicis Willielmi Peverel. ut pretendebat. Tandem dicta contentio compositione amicabile conquievit in hunc modum videlicet quod dicti Prior et conventus percipient de cetero medietate decimarum bladis* et feni proveniencium de dictis quingentis acris novis assartis. et eciam de terris de dominicis Walteri Peverel in dicto loco de Ffairfeld assartandis in futurum. De quibus dominicis mentio sit et expressio in cartis predictorum Prioris et conventus quas habent de dicto Willielmo de dominicis

* *Garbarum* erased and *bladis* written above.

suis Et prefati Decanus et capitulum percipient aliam medietatem decimarum garbarum et feni proveniencium de dictis quingentis acris. et etiam de dictis locis assertandis in futurum ut premittatur. Et ut dicta compositio robur obtineat firmitatis. tam * nos decanus & capitulum predicti parti huius indenture penes dictos priorem & conventum permanentes sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus Et nos prior & conventus predicti parti huius indenture penes dictos Decanum & Capitulum in remanencia sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. in teste premiss . . . que . . . ad nos.

* The remainder added in a more careless hand.

On the Crypt beneath the Chancel of Repton Church, Derbyshire.

BY J. T. IRVINE.

REPTON chancel (the only part of this church now left of Saxon date) is undoubtedly both a singular and valuable specimen of that style and period, though the constantly recurring statement about its "Saxon Crypt," when put to the dry test of measurement and study on the spot, somewhat disappointed the expectations raised, while the supposition of so interesting a design of pre-Norman date existing lasted.

It is like so many other churches which belonged to ecclesiastical corporations, whose legal responsibilities for the upholding of even the chancel received here, as elsewhere, but the recognition of that fact in an expenditure; just so much, and no more: as barely kept the fabric from tumbling about their ears. ("It's a bad wind, however, that blows no good to any one," here we can truly, and without shame, thank a negligence which thus preserved to us a most valuable stepping-stone in the history of Saxon architecture). The nave, and all westward belonging to the parochial laity, has suffered rebuilding on a noble scale, though now certainly much in want of the help of some munificent layman or laymen to continue and hand on the early contrast.

The assignation of this crypt to a Saxon date had been, I find, already and strongly questioned by an acute and able member of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, the Rev. J. C. Cox, in his

valuable work on the *Churches of Derbyshire*, wherein he has given notes of its early history. So closely are these in accord with the facts presented by the architectural remains seen in the building of the chancel, as to render it almost unnecessary to do more than compare and mention the same in a corresponding order. Indeed the summary of the whole reduces it but to this, that—

1st. There is here seen to have been, in early Saxon times, at this spot a church, consisting of probably but a nave and chancel. The whole built of oak beams connected together, but more strongly so, towards the base. (Curious traces of this beam construction presented at the point of junction of the nave and choir walls, will be again reverted to further on.)

2nd. A new period came, when a rebuilding confined to the chancel took place of stone, but leaving the wooden nave and its chancel arch. Thus parts of the lower ends of the upright beams, at the point of junction of the two buildings, from their connection with the timber work of the nave at its east end had to be left, and so remained with the new Saxon stone work of the choir butting up against and over them.

In addition to the former square chancel, three small chapels were added on its north, south, and east sides. The choir itself being formed into the shape of an upper and lower chancel, the lower being sunk down into the ground, no doubt to obtain space for the required height of each chapel, without destroying the ability to connect this new double choir with the old Saxon wooden nave, which had to be preserved. The division between the upper and lower chapels, and chancels, must have been by the means of a wooden floor; below which, in the south wall, two narrow lights lighted the lower choir. These two lights remain at present, and though now built up, fairly enable us to discover that this rebuilding of the choir in stone must have taken place only in late Saxon times (probably somewhere about 1050), in the reign of the Confessor: for their glass plane had advanced close to that of the wall front, and the use of a mid-wall light slab had been abandoned. A sure mark of late Saxon date.

The entrances to the lower chancel and its chapels was through

the present western entrances, down from the church, along which were no doubt wooden gangways to the upper choir ; thus leaving the centre in both cases open to those who might be in the nave. The plan of the lower chancel and its curious side chapels is deserving of careful study and comparison with that of the so-called Saxon crypt at Wing church, with which these chapels present a most singular correspondence.

3rd. There arrived a period when the old nave of wood is rebuilt of stone. This wooden nave could scarcely have dated earlier, at the most, than *after* the wintering of the Danish army at Repton in 874-5, and may even have been a hundred years later. The architectural character of this rebuilding is distinctly preserved in the chancel-arch wall, whose advanced Norman design is fairly in accord with the vaulting and pillars of the *crypt* then first introduced, the work being fairly attributable to the period of the Earl of Chester, Ranulph, mentioned by Mr. Cox as the person whose wife afterwards refounded the Priory. Malmesbury says of a period preceding (about 1140), that St. Wistan's body after being taken up had been conveyed here, "at that time a famous monastery, *now a Vill belonging to the Earl of Chester, and its glory grown obsolete with age ;*" and in another place, "*at present, as I have heard, with few or scarcely any inmates.*" This rebuilding, most probably in the life of this Earl (and thus prior to his wife's buildings), not only thus made good the parochial wants and responsibilities, but recast the choir, whose double chancels had lost, I suppose, the body of St. Wistan. Malmesbury's words, "but at present thou dwellest at Evesham, kindly favouring the petitions of such as regard thee," seemingly intend such an inference.

The new recasting obliterates these divisions of the upper and lower ; and the ordinary nave floor is continued eastward by the construction and insertion of a now *real crypt* ; formed in the sunken space of the lower Saxon choir ; whose windows, thereby rendered useless, are built up, as yet seen in the south wall, at a level now just slightly above the surface of the new choir floor.

The, now at last, removal of the old beams projecting into the

Saxon walls of the chancel left recesses, which had to be filled up with stone work of the date of this new Norman chancel gable, which filling up, as if to continue to later ages the memory of the work done, leaving those shallow and singular recesses on each side, at present seen in these angles externally.




4thly. Other alterations of later date took place, none of much note, more than the destruction of the side chapels. The construction through the site of that on the north side of an external entrance to the crypt. The introduction of later windows in north, south, and east walls, and the heightening of these last, with which two alterations of the east gable were connected, as may be seen in the very rough sketch given on plate XI., No. 1. Of this period, the most singular item was the curious method adopted by adding stones cut rudely to resemble fragments of arches, as a finish to the Saxon plaster strips under the roof eaves (see sketch).

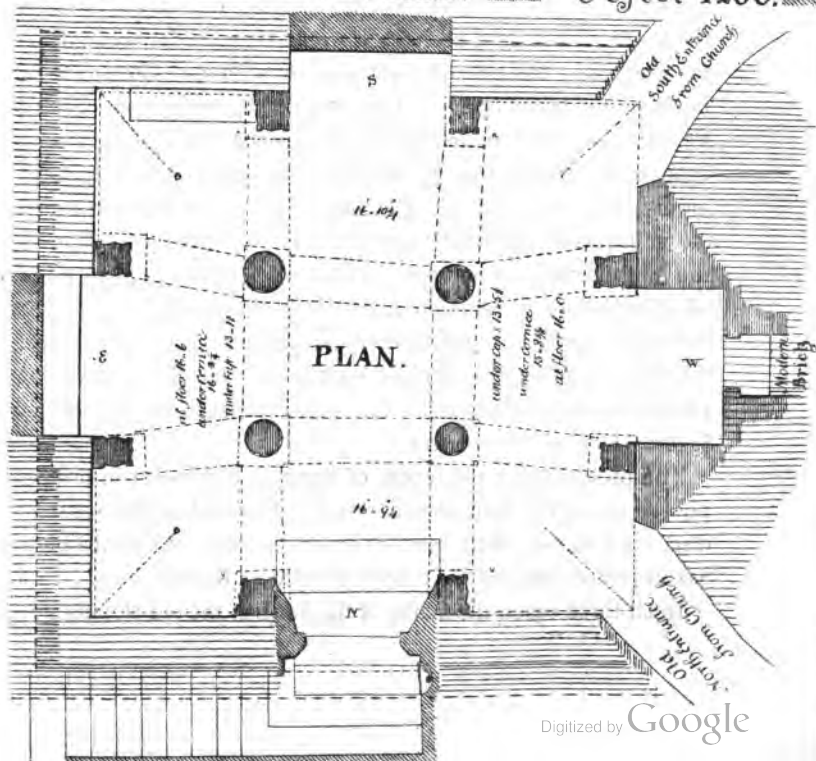
It now remains but to add a few notes descriptive of the drawings. The plan given on plate XI., No. 2, will enable it to be perceived that the lower chancel had been, as it would seem, rudely octagonal at the west end; the passages entering through the south-west and north-west sides of same. The remarkable Saxon cornice which went round, in its original state, not only the chancel but also the chapels, continued also at the west end, where now only its two lower courses (and wall below) remain. Above which lower courses the wall with the singular lamp recess is of the Norman date, and the introduction of the crypt. The cornice has been destroyed in all cases where it returned round into these side chapels when the vaulting was introduced, consequently on the jambs so low as the destruction of the cornice took place, the Norman vaulting plaster finishes downwards; but below those lines the original Saxon ashlar remains perfect.

The projection of the recess of these side chapels can nowhere now be recovered without excavation. It would be interesting to discover if still in their remains could be found the tombs of the Saxon princes said to have been interred at Repton.

In all three cases, the marks of the finish of the old sloping stone



Nº2. Saxon.  Norman.  After 1200. 



roof of these chapels can be traced outside, above the ground level (though least on the north side), where they served as a sort of rude buttresses to the wall originally.

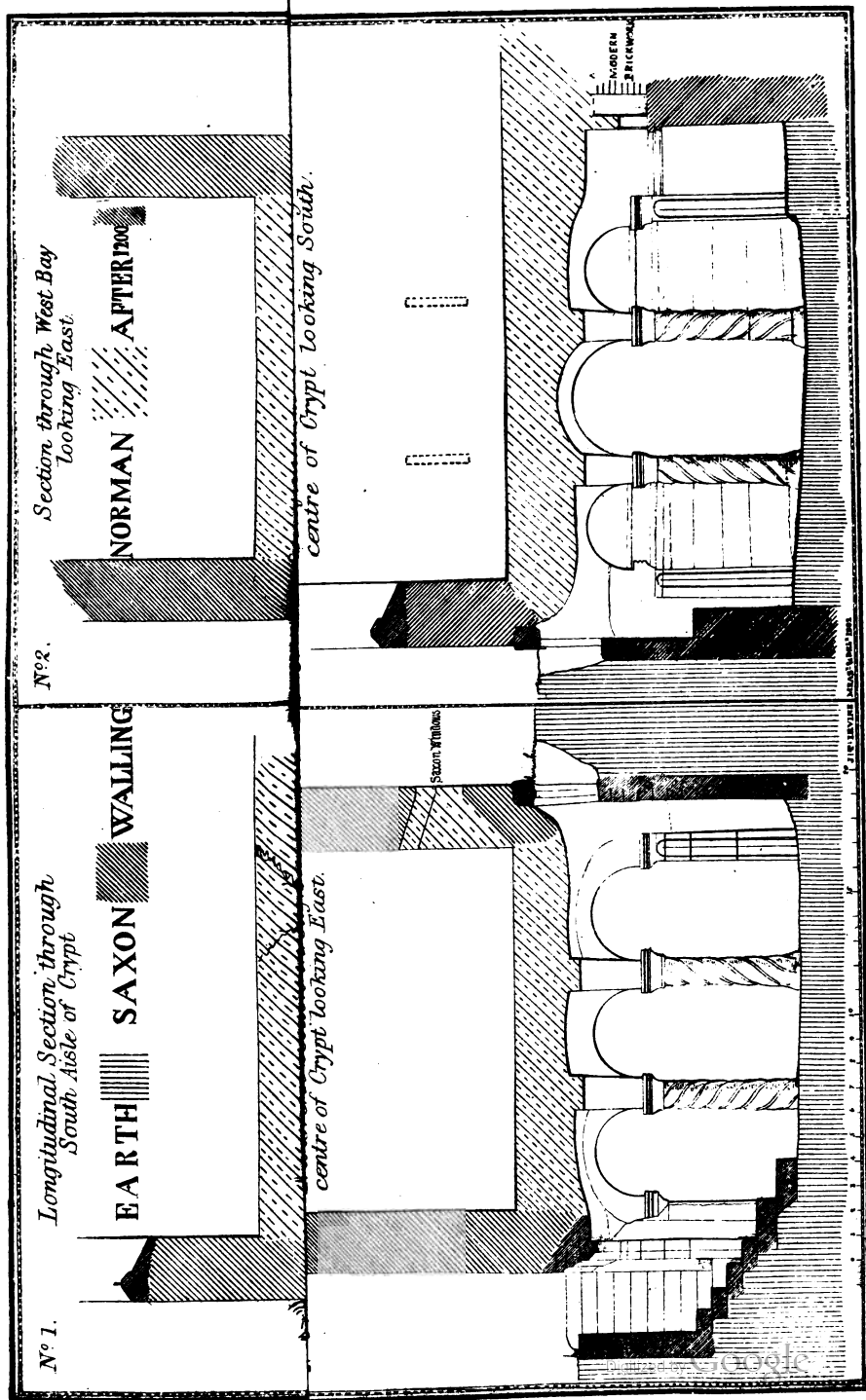
At the south-east corner of the crypt the remains of a stone seat or *sedilia* appears to exist in the floor. There is thus reason to suspect that on the introduction of the vaulting the old floor was raised by filling in to a depth of, it may be, 14 or 16 inches. The Saxon walling disclosed the remnant of a Saxon custom in construction, and one so singular in such application that I was led to re-test my dimensions before becoming satisfied on the point. This singularity is, that the walls of the lower chapel, at least, were originally built so as to slope inwards, precisely as takes place in the openings of Saxon doors and windows. (See the various sections on plate XII.) This discovery has led me to seek if it could possibly be discovered whether other Saxon buildings presented the same feature, and I now have reason to suspect some accord of the sort to probably exist in the case of the "Saxon Chapel" at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

The Saxon wall ashlar, as presented inside, is so remarkably smooth as to leave small doubt it was produced by rubbing with a stone face and sand and water. Whether this is original or whether executed when the Norman work was inserted it is very difficult now to decide. No masons' marks, so far as I saw, remain. The original height of the lower chapel may be approximated to, from the blocked windows which lighted it. From their situation it will be found to have been impossible for any sort of wooden groining to have then existed. But the wooden floor of the upper choir may have had a series of wooden diagonal supporting braces below its beams resting on the top line of the singular cornice. This cornice appears to have been a rude attempt to imitate a classic cornice, and so far as I know stands alone in remains of Saxon work in England. The walls of the interior of the present chancel are in such a state as prevents any trace of information being recovered therefrom. But on the exterior, though no trace of any lights to the upper chapel remain, yet the old height of walls is perfectly preserved. The angle

quoins of the Saxon work being perfect at the two angles. Their material, a white stone, most distinctly contrasting with the few courses of later addition on each angle, which last are of a reddish tint. The Saxon quoins are not what would be called "long and short work," but correspond with the usual run of late Saxon ones in having the joint fairly close at the angle and gradually widening inwards, precisely as in those of the Saxon Church of Boarhunt, in Hampshire, etc.

Each of the three faces of the Saxon chancel had, at some distance from the ground, a square string, from which rose two of the usual narrow stone ribs or pilasters, dividing the whole space into three parts, a wide centre and two narrower sides. The ribs seem to have simply run up and finished under eaves of roof and gable coping (if coping then existed). The triangle of gable had completely gone at an early period, a few quoins, together with a raising so far of the side walls, and a new gable (and its summer stones) has been added. This had a further slight addition again to the gable, probably when the present Decorated east window was introduced.

The Norman crypt has certain peculiarities which seem to argue the presence of a foreign architect or master mason, especially in the singular plan of the wall shafts or responds, if such a term is here justifiable. Though no painting can be seen on the vault plaster, yet considerable remains exist on the caps of the columns, where the colour of the upper sunk hollow line is green, that of the lower dark red, the under splay of cap light red; in some cases these flattish hollows appear to have been ornamented with either figures or foliage. In no case does the lines of these caps ever range or level with those of the older cornice, against which they are placed. The shafts in the centre of this vaulting have as much to carry as they well can bear, nor would it be at all safe to add to their load further weight above. The north-east and south-east vault spaces (alone) retain openings which once went through to the upper chancel, and in the south-west division is the repair of a hole broken through the vault; no doubt that which was made when this crypt is described as "just discovered." In the eastern



CRYPT OF NAPOLEON CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

recess is a sort of stone altar, but it appears very doubtful whether it is original, and looks much like a modern building merely to strengthen the wall outside. The external entrance was made during the Decorated period. In its new walls at the west end is the remains of a holy water stoup. It may be also noted that during the introduction of the vaulting some tampering took place with the old Saxon entrances at the same time that the general plan of that end was altered from octagonal, the form being altered to correspond to the earlier plan of the other sides, thus enabling the groining plan to be executed. In its west recess is now found a sort of platform, but as to whether original, or built only when the figure of the knight in armour was removed from the upper church to its present position, I was unable to discover with certainty.

On Plate XII. No. 1 presents a longitudinal section through the south aisle of the crypt.

On No. 2 is given a section through the westernmost bay, looking eastwards. In this the slope inwards of the side walls (as they rise) is well seen.

No. 3 presents a transverse section looking east through the eastern bay of crypt. It is there seen that the whole width of the opening into the old small chapel had been preserved when the crypt was formed in Norman times, the caps of the angle shafts presenting no projection towards it. The block of masonry of doubtful date placed in the opening is seen, as is also the curious and utter disregard of the levels of the early Saxon cornice by the caps of the new crypt work, which takes place in all the other cases.

No. 4. Transverse section, west end, looking west. The centre portion represents that piece of Saxon wall here left, extending to and inclusive of the two courses of the old cornice left under the curious lamp recess. This lamp seems to have been worked from the church above, with a wooden shutter to the crypt side. Its back is now only brick, probably the end of some vault or grave. When the Norman construction took

place this large recess was made to enable their vaulting to be formed and obtain some uniformity with the other sides. In its *new* side walls they continued the two courses similar to the old cornice along the return walls of the recess, but the sections, as might be expected, do not quite agree, nor even the levels. In both entrance passages the junction line between the Saxon and Norman walling is very distinctly marked by their being in different planes, and producing thus an angle of very rough junction.

No. 5. Transverse section (looking east) through centre bay of crypt, and showing the external entrance formed from the north side of the church, perhaps on purpose for use in processions from the Priory, which lay to the eastward.

No. 6. Longitudinal section, east and west through centre of crypt and floor of present choir, above which the situation of the blocked lights of the lower Saxon choir are seen. The singular lowering which takes place in the construction of the inserted crypt work towards the west end might suggest that the Norman church had steps up to its chancel, which slope necessitated this result. But I am obliged to confess that a consideration of the general state of the existing church and its levels seems to render the idea doubtful. Of course the sinking of the floor of the early Saxon lower choir was but an exaggerated version of the usual plan (almost universal in Saxon churches) of *descending* by steps down into the chancel.

It is to be greatly hoped that whenever further improvements and repairs take place in the church this most interesting chancel and its belongings may receive tender handling. It wants but careful cleaning rather than ought else. The opening of its north light and the removal of the flat ceiling, the restoration of the lost gable cross, with the *very very* careful removal of the modern plaster inside from the stone ashlar *only*, but not from the surfaces originally plastered. This is in general all that is wanted to hand forward to posterity one of the most interesting monuments of Saxon architecture "Time and the Dane" (with other and later friends not a bit better, but rather *worse*, than the last) have left Derbyshire.

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